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Old Towns and Districts of Philadelphia

v. 47 no. 5

An Address

Delivered before the

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by

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POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

	Area, in Square Miles, in 1853	Population, Census of 1850
A. CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	2.277= 1.8%	121,376= 29.7%
B. DISTRICTS:		
1. Southwark	1.050	38,799
2. Northern Liberties556	47,223
3. Kensington	1.899	46,774
4. Spring Garden	1.639	58,894
5. Moyamensing	2.616	26,979
6. Penn ("South Penn")	1.984	8,939
7. Richmond	2.226	5,750
8. West Philadelphia	2.417	5,571
9. Belmont	5.097	*
	19.484= 15.0%	238,929= 58.4%
C. BOROUGHES:		
1. Germantown	3.152	6,209
2. Frankford	1.468	5,346
3. Manayunk614	6,158
4. Bridesburg	1.109	915
5. Whitehall471	*
6. Aramingo	1.700	*
	8.514= 6.6%	18,628= 4.6%
D. TOWNSHIPS:		
1. Passyunk	9.927	1,607
2. Blockley	5.658	5,916
3. Kingsessing	8.923	1,778
4. Roxborough	6.804	2,660
5. Germantown	7.564	2,127
6. Bristol	9.289	2,230
7. Oxford	9.515	2,276
8. Lower Dublin	8.511	4,294
9. Moreland	4.779	492
10. Uninc. Northern Lib.	3.906	2,632
11. Byberry	9.045	1,130
12. Penn ("North Penn")	6.370	2,687
13. Delaware	9.017	*
	99.308= 76.6%	29,829= 7.3%
Total, 29 divisions.....	129.583=100.0%	408,762=100.0%

*Belmont population included in Blockley, Whitehall in Oxford, Aramingo in Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Delaware in Lower Dublin.

Old Towns and Districts of Philadelphia 1804207

Included within the limits of the City and County of Philadelphia, which cover the same territory, are a number of subsidiary communities, together with more or less visible traces of many other communities that once played a part in its development. To anyone who knows Philadelphia, the words Germantown, West Philadelphia, Kensington, suggest definite localities, special types of architecture, specific industries (or the absence of industry), characteristic street patterns, certain ways of life; while places like West End and Coopersville are known only to the descendants of their founders. Most of these two hundred and more towns, villages, hamlets, crossroads, sections, "developments," had no formal status. Some changed their names frequently, with varying business conditions or with change in public taste. Some had their own post offices, but in the absence of delivery service, there was nothing to indicate the size of their spheres of influence. Some had railroad stations, but these were necessarily "down by the tracks," not always in the villages which they were meant to serve.

But the twenty-eight minor political divisions of the county, merged with the city in 1854 by the Consolidation Act, possessed definite boundaries and exercised definite functions. Their exact extent has become a matter of interest in itself, and in this paper each district, borough or township is discussed individually, with brief mention of the smaller communities known to have existed, or to have grown up later, within its borders. While many of the places mentioned seem to have disappeared, it is surprising how many traces do remain. Anyone who will seek out the tiniest crossroad among them will be rewarded by a glimpse of some old inn or house (possibly partly hidden by a new front), some monument or cornerstone, a remnant of some crooked lane, some old sign; something that will give him a distinct flavor of the past and remind him of lives, great or small, that once centered there.*

Many of these governmental entities underwent expansion or subdivision in the course of their existence, but the basis of this discussion and of the illustrative map is the final layout just before Consolidation took place. Aside from these "frozen" boundaries, the map is for no special date; certain modern roads, institutions and place-names are shown to aid in the identification of the old areas, and there are anachronisms in the inclusion of old water-courses like the Cohocksink creek and the League Island Back Channel on the same sheet with U. S. Highway Route 1, the Sears-Roebuck building, and the Philadelphia Airport.

A. THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Every Philadelphia schoolboy knows that the city was laid out as a nearly east-and-west strip extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill (between Vine street and Cedar or South street) and it continued to be so limited until it was suddenly extended to the county line in 1854. (The old City constitutes the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards.) Surveyor-General Holme stated in an early advertisement, "The City of Philadelphia is now placed and modeled between two rivers, upon a neck of land; ships may ride in good anchorage in six or eight fathoms of water in both, close to the city; with the land of the City level, dry and wholesome, such a situation is scarce to be paralleled." Holme's plan was said by a contemporary to be

*The Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia History, in the old Franklin Institute building, at 15 South 7th street, contains an interesting collection, "Scenes from Grandfather's Philadelphia," consisting of sketches by B. R. Evans, of a number of old buildings, each accompanied by a photograph of the modern occupant of the site.

modeled on the same design as ancient Babylon. Penn gave Philadelphia a charter as a borough in 1684, and in 1701 erected "said town and borough of Philadelphia" into a city.

Within this area the streets were placed in the familiar checker-board pattern, and the highways from the outside world came only to the edge of the city. Ridge road ran from 9th and Vine, Old York road from 4th and Vine, Passyunk road from 5th and South, Gray's Ferry road from 23d and South, Lancaster and Darby roads from near the Middle Ferry (now Market street bridge). Most of the Colonial and Revolutionary history of Philadelphia was enacted within the eastern third of the old city, and it was not until after the adoption of the Federal Constitution that *district* (as distinguished from township) government was set up in the Delaware water-front sections immediately adjoining the city. These two districts (Southwark and Northern Liberties), and the seven others which followed them, encircling the city, were essentially urban in character, and the district governments furnished them with amenities similar to those offered by the city itself. The population of the districts was in 1853 about twice that of the city, and their area was eight times as great. (See the statistical table, Page 94.) There were also six rural boroughs (considered for some purposes as parts of the townships from which they were formed), and thirteen unincorporated townships, which were, and to some extent still are, open country.

Some of the divisions and changes were so short-lived that they never appeared on contemporary maps. A record of the boundaries is contained in the rare pamphlet, "Boundaries of the Incorporated Districts, Boroughs and Townships of Philadelphia County," by Lewis R. Harley, published by the City in behalf of the 1908 Founder's Week Committee. This report gives, in technical surveying terms, a summary of Acts of Assembly affecting the final boundaries, with identifying data based on the work of William K. Gorham, of the Bureau of Surveys, but no map. The present paper embodies these results, with the aid of special unpublished maps of the Survey Bureau, and takes up the divisions in the same order as the Harley report, corresponding roughly to seniority. Continuous heavy lines on the map represent streets, roads or streams which served as boundaries; dotted heavy lines are imaginary (surveyed) portions of the boundaries.

B. NINE DISTRICTS

1. SOUTHWARK, named for the London suburb which contained the "south-work" for the defense of London Bridge, was created into a "municipality" by the Legislature in 1762, and received full incorporation in 1794. In 1854 it was bounded on the north by South street, on the west by Passyunk avenue from 5th and South to 10th and Reed. The boundary then ran along Reed street, down 7th, and along Mifflin street to the river. The Swedish settlers before Penn applied the term *Wicaco* or *Weccacoe*, from an Indian phrase for "fir tree camp" or "pleasant place", to this whole region, even as far west as 17th street. *Gloria Dei* or Old Swedes', located on Swanson street below Christian, is the oldest church in Philadelphia, built in 1700, and organized in 1677 in the Wicaco block house, so that the settlers would not have to travel to Tinicum to worship. As the Swedish Lutheran Church was episcopal in its form and traditions, it was a simple transition when, in 1831, the congregation became affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was the successor of the Anglican Church in America. The Swanson brothers, from whom Penn made extensive purchases of land, bore that name because they were the sons of Swan Gunderson. Swedish houses still stand on Queen street east of Front, on Swanson street, and at 614 and 918 South Front street.



GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH

Swanson street below Christian, Southwark. Built 1700, oldest church building in Philadelphia.

Photo by David I. Moore (1907)



PENN TREATY PARK

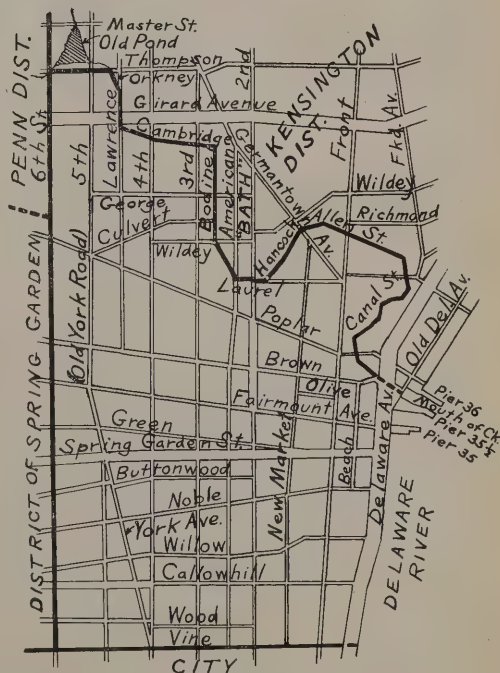
At foot of Columbia avenue, Kensington. The monument, erected 1827, marks the site of the Treaty Elm, which blew down in 1810.

Photo by David I. Moore (1909)



SPARKS SHOT TOWER, SOUTHWARK
Carpenter street, near Front. Erected 1808.

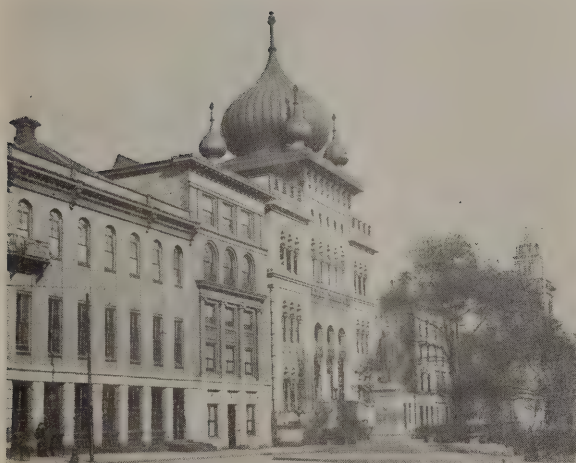
Photo by David I. Moore (1908)



NORTHERN LIBERTIES DISTRICT
Showing course of old Canal street (Cohocksink creek).
See page 99.



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 1813
Southeast corner 4th and Green streets, in Northern Liberties.
Photo by David I. Moore (1910)



SPRING GARDEN STREET, EAST OF BROAD
Showing Spring Garden Institute, Lulu Temple, Normal
School, Baldwin Statue.

Photo by David I. Moore (1909)



POE'S HOUSE, 7th AND BRANDYWINE STREET
The small house in the rear of 530 North 7th street
Spring Garden, was the home of Edgar Allan Poe
From "Byways and Boulevards"



FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS AND DAM, 1819
Built by the City in Spring Garden district. The nucleus of Fairmount park, now
housing the Aquarium. View looking northwest from the natural hill on which the
reservoir stood, the site of the Art Museum.



WYNNESTAY, BELMONT DISTRICT, 1690

Stands at 52d and Woodbine avenue, in Wynnefield section.
From "Byways and Boulevards"



PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND

64th and Malvern avenue, Overbrook, Belmont district.
From "Byways and Boulevards"



THE OLD AND NEW IN FRANKFORD

At Oxford pike and Frankford road, showing the Dummy Depot and the Seven Stars Hotel, in the shadow of the Frankford Elevated.

Photo by David I. Moore (1919)



CHALKLEY HALL, IN ARAMINGO, BELOW FRANKFORD

The home of Thomas Chalkley stands at Sepviva street and Wheat Sheaf lane, near the Frankford creek.

Courtesy of Historical Soc. of Frankford



GATE TO WOODLANDS CEMETERY
Demolished in 1936 to allow extension of University
avenue.

Photo by David I. Moore



GIRARD FARMHOUSE, PASSYUNK
The country home of Stephen Girard stands in Girard
park, 22nd and Shunk streets.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



GIRARD SCHOOLS, 18th AND PASSYUNK AVENUE
The old school given by Girard adjoined the modern
Girard school.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



COLLEGE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Built in 1871, when the College moved to Blockley
township from 9th and Chestnut streets.

Courtesy of General Alumni Soc.



WOODLANDS MANSION, BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP
The home of the Hamiltons, located in Woodlands cemetery.



BLUE BELL INN, 1766, KINGSESSING
On Woodland avenue, east of Cobbs creek, opposite
Island road.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



SWEDISH LOG HOUSE, KINGSESSING
Still standing, at 5835 Woodland avenue.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



ST. JAMES CHURCH OF KINGSESSING
Woodland avenue at 68th street. Erected 1760.

Photo by David I. Moore



WHITBY HALL

Southeast corner 58th street and Florence avenue. Moved to Haverford, Pa., in 1922.

Photo by David I. Moore (1914)



SHERWOOD FIELD CLUB

In Cobb's Creek Park, opposite Thomas avenue. The two-story section served for many years as a toll gate on Baltimore avenue at 58th street. Demolished in 1922.

Photo by David I. Moore (1914)



OLD FARM HOUSE IN BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP

View looking north from near 59th street and Beaumont avenue. At the right was the home of Joseph Palmer. Old building in center was originally a grist mill, but after the 1870's was used as a tenement house. Buildings were demolished in 1913.

Photo by David I. Moore (1911)

The Association Battery, organized by Franklin in 1747, was at the foot of Federal street, and in 1794 the site became the shipyard of Joshua Humphreys, the first naval constructor of the United States. From 1800 to 1876 the *Navy Yard* was there. Before the Revolution, the region from Pine street down to Christian was known as *Society Hill*, not because of the presence of the elite, but for its original owners, the Free Society of Traders. Cherry Garden, at Front and Bainbridge, "below Society Hill," was operated as a pleasure resort in 1756 by one Harrison. Disapproval by the City authorities caused the first theatres to operate in Southwark. "The Prince of Parthia," by Thomas Godfrey, Jr. (1736-1763), son of the sextant inventor, was the first American tragedy, produced in 1767, in the first permanent playhouse, the Southwark Theatre, on South street west of 4th, at the corner of Apollo (Leithgow) street. Walnut Grove, the home of Joseph Wharton, at what is now 5th and Washington avenue, but with grounds extending down to the Delaware, became the scene of the *Meschianza*, the famous ball held as a farewell to Howe.*

Mason and Dixon built an observatory in 1763 near the Plumstead House (30 South street). The Shot Tower, on Carpenter street, west of Front, was built in 1808 by Bishop and Sparks, and became a model for lighthouse construction; it is now the center of a playground. The Police Station on 2d street above Christian occupies the site of the Southwark Commissioners' Hall, built 1810. The Cooper Shop and the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons served the Union soldiers whose trains were made up at the foot of Prime street (Washington avenue). *Windmill Island*, in the Delaware, was a part of the City, but extended south to a point opposite Fitzwater street. The northern part (Smith Island) was separated from it by a channel cut in 1838, and was operated as Ridgeway Park until the removal of both islands by the U. S. Government in 1894.

The Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad was the first horse-car line, opened in 1858. In the 1840's and 50's Southwark became the focus of the great tide of immigration of the Irish and South European peoples, and at a still later period became the center of Philadelphia's Jewish and Negro population. Its political leaders long held control of municipal and state government, and many leading merchants started their careers there, moving to the center of the city as business prospered. South Street's prominence in small retail trade comes from the fact that one side of the street was originally free of city taxes.

2. NORTHERN LIBERTIES. The word "Liberties" harks back to a special feature of Penn's land policy. The "first purchasers" of large tracts upstate were to receive a bonus of 2% of their acreage, to be allotted to them in the "great towne" of Philadelphia. Actually, since the area of the City was finally fixed at 1280 acres, about two square miles, it was necessary to make these grants of free or liberty lands from the surrounding country, although in British terminology "liberties" were always within the jurisdiction of the municipality. The Western Liberties included the land west of the Schuylkill, as far as Cobbs creek, while the Eastern or Northern Liberties covered the section north of the City and south of Germantown and Frankford, excluding plots already granted to "old renters" by Penn's Swedish, Dutch and English predecessors. Hartsfield, and Shackamaxon (Kensington, Richmond and Bridesburg), were not a part of the original Northern Liberties, and it is also a question whether the Proprietary Manor of Springettsbury was meant to be included at first. On account of greater accessibility of the Northern Liberties, compared with the Western, allotments therein were cut to eight acres, instead of ten, per 500 acres purchased elsewhere. As time

*Southwark. By M. Antonia Lynch, City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 5.

went on, North and South Penn, Spring Garden, Kensington, Richmond, Aramingo and Bridesburg were carved out of Northern Liberties township, until in 1854 we find the Incorporated District of the Northern Liberties occupying the small congested section (one-half square mile) northeast of 6th and Vine streets, extending to above Poplar street, while the "Unincorporated Northern Liberties" was a non-contiguous remnant, covering about four square miles of farmland, lying north of Kensington and south of the Wingohocking creek. Often, when the Northern Liberties are mentioned in deeds and other papers, the reference is to the township, as even the parts formed into districts were, in one sense, still "in" the township.

In 1803 the "Commissioners and Inhabitants" of that part of the township of the Northern Liberties lying between the west side of 6th street and the River Delaware, and between Vine street and the Cohocksink creek, were constituted a "corporation and body politic," and in 1819 they were reincorporated under the style of a "district," with the western boundary the middle of 6th street.*

The section known originally as *Springettsbury Manor* (for Penn's first wife, Gulielma Springett) extended from Vine street to Pegg's run (Willow street), and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. *Hartsfield*, from Pegg's run to the Cohocksink, and from the Delaware to Ridge road, was granted in 1676 to Jurian Hartsfelder by Governor Andros, after the British took over New Netherlands. Daniel Pegg obtained a patent from Penn in 1686, and owned land between Pegg's run and the Cohocksink. His home, where Penn was a welcome guest, was on the west side of Front street, south of Green, with a cherry orchard to the west, from which British soldiers obtained fuel during the Revolution. The village of *Callowhill*, south of Pegg's run, was projected by Penn, with free market sites at New Market and Callowhill streets, and named in honor of his second wife, Hannah Callowhill.

In 1777, when Howe took a census, Northern Liberties contained 1151 houses, and Southwark 764. *Campington* or *Camptown* got its name from a pre-Revolutionary British camp, with barracks and parade grounds. The old Officers' Quarters, on the east side of 3d street below Green, were later converted into a Commissioners' Hall and Mayor's Office for the District. This was replaced in 1869 by the Northern Liberties Grammar School, which stood until 1923, when Spring Garden street was cut through to the Delaware. The Friends' Meeting House at 4th and Green streets, erected 1813, was the birthplace of the Hicksite movement (1827). Much of the disorder in the Native American riots of 1844 occurred in Northern Liberties, and fights

*The Cohocksink creek had two branches, which met at "Fork of Cohocksink," near 5th and Thompson streets; from this point the stream flowed in a winding southeasterly course, emptying into the Delaware at what is now the foot of Brown street. The west branch rose near 12th and Thompson streets, and flowed east to the fork; the north branch rose near 25th and Lehigh avenue, crossed Broad street at Dauphin, and 6th near Montgomery avenue, and then flowed south near the line of Randolph street (formerly Mifflin, lying between 5th and 6th). The north branch was really the larger, and as it survived for a longer time as a watercourse, is better known to later generations, but the district boundary was the combination of the west branch with the lower stream. The "panhandle" extending for half a mile north from the fork, between 6th street and the north branch, was never a part of the district. (The case is not unlike that of the Mississippi, where what is usually considered to be the upper Mississippi has the same direction as the main stream, while some geographers claim that the Missouri-Mississippi combination is the real stream.) This interpretation of the terminology is confirmed by John Reed's map and pamphlet (1774), by official MS. maps of the districts of Northern Liberties and Kensington preserved in the archives of the Survey Bureau, and by various maps published between 1803 and 1850. After the districts became more settled, there was a triangular "Mill Dam" in the area now enclosed by 5th, 6th, Thompson and Master streets, receiving water from the two branches, and discharging into the main stream and into the mill race for the Globe Mills. There was some uncertainty as to whether the north or

between Kensington ship-carpenters and Spring Garden butchers were regular Saturday-night features there.

Albert Mordell states that there are more rows of eighteenth-century houses here than in the older sections of the city, which have been more subject to fires and modern improvement. He calls attention to the old houses standing on Brown street, between Front and Second, and on New Market street (west of Front) above Poplar, also here and there on Noble street, and on Olive street (north of Fairmount avenue and east of New Market), opposite the firehouse (still standing) of the Northern Liberty Hose and Fire Engine Company, No. 4, on New Market street. Olive street is said to be comparable in interest to the much-publicized Elfreth alley (Cherry street, east of 2d, in the old City). In the wide section of 2d street, from Green to Poplar, there were formerly market houses in the center of the street, as there still are at 2d and Pine streets. Their site can be recognized by the different paving.

It was near the Bull's Head Tavern, at 2d and Poplar streets, that Thomas Leiper, in 1809, laid a trial track preparatory to building his one-mile railroad from Crum creek to Ridley creek, in Delaware county. The latter railroad was the first of the horse-operated railroads in Pennsylvania, and the second in the United States. John Thomson, father of Edgar Thomson, was in charge of the construction work at both places.

3. KENSINGTON, incorporated in 1820, was named for one of the western suburbs of London, the home of the Kensings, and the site of Kensington Gardens. It extended from the Cohocksink creek (near Poplar street), to above Lehigh avenue, and was east of 6th street and Germantown avenue. It covered most of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th wards, with the part of the 31st ward west of Frankford avenue (the details of the boundary are indicated on the large map). Kensington is famous for its rearrangement of Philadelphia streets, east of Front street, due to the bend in the river. Some of them turn northeast, some turn southeast; so that Girard and Susquehanna avenues intersect, while Norris street goes off in a direction of its own, intersecting streets of both sets. Germantown road, Frankford road, and Point road (Richmond street) all began near the Cohocksink creek, and wandered toward their destinations as old roads do; the modern "Kensington Avenue" begins further north, at Front and York streets, and runs directly northeast to the lower end of Frankford, where it merges with Frankford avenue at Womrath Park.

south shore of this pond should be taken as the boundary, which was settled in 1850, when Thompson street was graded from 5th to 6th street. The boundary was then declared to be Thompson street, from 6th street east to the beginning of old Canal street (at Orkney street, east of 5th); continuing along Canal street (representing the bed of the Cohocksink), to the river. The act of April 6, 1829, had provided that Cohocksink creek or Canal street be a public highway, from Frankford road up to 6th street, in accordance with a survey made by Robert Brooke under an Act of Assembly passed in 1795, authorizing the inhabitants of the urban part of the Northern Liberties to regulate streets, lanes and alleys. This survey (1819) assigned definite courses to the various parts of Canal street, as a "navigable" stream, subject to ultimate enclosure and paving. Only the lower part of Canal street retains that name; the upper sections of the old street survive under seven different names. Its course is described by Dr. Joseph S. Hepburn as follows: Orkney street (southeast from Thompson street, east of 5th, to Lawrence), Lawrence street (south to Cambridge), Cambridge street (east to Bodine), Bodine street (south to Wildey, then southeast to Laurel), Laurel street (east to Hancock), Hancock street (northeast to Allen, at Germantown avenue), Allen street (east to modern Canal street), Canal street (irregularly south to the Delaware river, below Brown street, at Pier 35½ North Wharves). Note that the valley at 4th and Culvert streets is that of a tributary stream; the Cohocksink crossed 4th street further north, at Cambridge street. The word Cohocksink is said to mean "pine lands."

The section was known to the Swedes by the Indian name *Shackamaxon*, "place of eels," and was settled forty years before the arrival of Penn by the Cocks and Rambos, some of the titles being confirmed in 1665 by Governor D'Hinoyossa of New York. Friends' meetings were regularly held at the home of the Englishman Thomas Fairman before Penn came, and Fairman and Lasse Cock were hosts to Penn, and were members of the first Council under Governor Markham. In 1702 Fairman built a new house near the present *Penn Treaty Park*, which is at the foot of Columbia avenue, next to the Philadelphia Electric Company's generating station. The monument in the park was placed by the Penn Society in 1827, to mark the site of the "great elm tree," of which Judge Peters wrote:

"Though time has devoted our tree to decay,
The sage lessons it witnessed survive to this day.
May our trustworthy statesmen, when called to the helm,
Ne'er forget the wise Treaty held under our Elm."

The inscriptions read, "Treaty Ground of William Penn and the Indian Natives, 1682, Unbroken Faith," and "Pennsylvania, Founded 1681, by Deeds of Peace." The Penn statue on City Hall (the "Public Buildings") faces the Penn Treaty Park.

The name of Kensington was given to the section by Anthony Palmer, a merchant from the Barbados, later president of the Council, who laid out a town there in 1735. Palmer street and the Palmer Burial Ground still exist. Cramp's Shipyard was founded in 1830, and was the main factor in earning for the Delaware the title "The Clyde of America." Charles H. Cramp stated in 1850, when he returned from an inspection of the building of iron ships in Newcastle-on-Tyne, that the people there talked and acted like his neighbors in Kensington. Kensington also became the textile center of Philadelphia. The section has always had a high percentage of home-owners, largely through the aid of building-loan associations, which first flourished there. Many houses are, however, subject to "irredeemable" ground rents.

The river-front part was colloquially known as *Fishtown*. *Bath town*, laid out in lots for Joseph Galloway in 1765, extended along 2d street, from Cohocksink creek (Laurel street), north to its intersection with Germantown road. Its streets included Pitt or St. John street, now American (west of 2d), Otter street and Beaver street (both now included in Wildey street). It derived its name from the spa of John White, veteran columnist on the benefits of cold bathing. It contained the water-driven Globe Mills, at American street and Germantown avenue, and on Hill's 1808 circular map is called *Rose of Bath*. Rose street, running northeast from Germantown avenue below 2d, is now Van Horn street. The *Nanny Goat Market* was on American street, above Master.

Dyottsville was in the outskirts of Kensington, on the north bank of Gunner's run, near its mouth. (The location was near the intersection of modern Dyott street and Richmond street, and is north of Susquehanna avenue and south of Norris street, a condition which is possible only in Kensington.) This was a model self-contained village founded by "Dr." Thomas W. Dyott in connection with his factory for the manufacture of whiskey and drug bottles. The health and conduct of the people were regulated in feudal fashion, and while visionary financing landed Dyott in jail in the Panic of 1837, he was later pardoned, and proceeded to make a second fortune.

4. *SPRING GARDEN*, incorporated in 1813, extended in 1854 from Vine street to a line 200 feet north of Poplar street, and from 6th street to the Schuylkill, approximately the 13th, 14th and 15th wards. It was named for Dr. Francis Gandovet's estate, which was well known in 1723, and which bore the name of the London suburb. Watson claims that

the name was justified by the existence there of a chalybeate spring (near the site of 9th and Spring Garden streets), and that young folks used to go boating up Pegg's run, then beautifully rural and lined with shrubbery, to this spring. Spring Garden district included *Fairmount*, the nucleus of the Park, where in 1819 Frederick Graff (1774-1847) built the dam and water works (now the Aquarium), and established gardens. The reservoir stood on a natural "fair mount," which was decapitated when the Art Museum was built. (Our society's late Historian, Andrew Jackson Reilly, born during Jackson's administration, states that when he was a high school pupil he made a sketch of the Schuylkill valley from the top of Fairmount and suggested it as a possible park!)

North of Fairmount was "The Hills," the week-end home of Robert Morris (1734-1806), where the financier followed his policy of mixing "business with pleasure," finding them useful to each other. Henry Pratt bought the estate in 1799, and rebuilt the mansion, calling it *Lemon Hill*. It was sold to the City in 1844, and made accessible to the public by steam excursion trains running to "Pratt's Gardens." *Morrisville* or *Fairmount* village was laid out in 1813 by the Morris heirs, and extended from 22d to 25th street, in the vicinity of Callowhill street and Morris street, later called *Spring Garden street*. While the latter is a wide and prominent thoroughfare, it is technically a subsidiary, unnumbered street, lying between Buttonwood (500 N.) and Green (600 N.). It originally ended at 6th street, the eastern boundary of the district, but has recently been extended to the Delaware.

Bush Hill mansion, northwest of Schuylkill 6th (now 17th) and Hamilton streets, was built in 1740 by Andrew Hamilton, Sr., who left it to his son James, who became Lieutenant-Governor. (Schuylkill Front street was 22d, Schuylkill 2d was 21st street, etc.) *Springettsbury House* (in Springettsbury Manor), was at 20th and Callowhill streets. B. Warner's *Cherry Hill* was near 21st and Fairmount avenue (formerly Hickory lane, Francis lane, Coates street), and gave its name to the Eastern State Penitentiary, built on its site. In 1808, one week after the opening of Bishop and Sparks' Shot Tower in Southwark, Paul Beck advertised the opening of his shot tower, located at the southwest corner of 21st and Cherry streets, just outside the district. Strickland's Pagoda and Labyrinth was at 23d and Fairmount avenue in 1827. Prior to 1869, the part of the Park immediately above Fairmount avenue contained a village with houses along *Landing* avenue (East River drive), Canal street, and Pennsylvania avenue. Eli K. Price was one of the founders. The Evans collection in the Atwater Kent Museum includes sketches of the Rialto House, the Robert Morris Hotel and Fairmount House, the Great Western and the City Park Hotels.

Francisville, or Vineyard, was laid out about 1805, in the vicinity of 18th and Ridge avenue, with streets running parallel or at right angles to the latter. It was formed from the estate of Tench Francis (1730-1800), who was agent for the Penn family and cashier of the Bank of North America, and whose father, of the same name, had been Attorney-General of the Province and Recorder of the City. The name of Vineyard street commemorates the fact that William Penn carried on wine-making in this section. *Wylietown* was the part of Francisville near the plant of the Keystone Watch Case Company, at 19th and Wylie streets.

From 1842 to 1844 Edgar Allan Poe occupied the little house, now a museum, in the rear of 530 North 7th street, entered from Brandywine street. Poe is believed to have written "The Raven" and several of his mysteries in this house. At another period he lived at 2502 Fairmount avenue. Located on Spring Garden street are the Philadelphia Normal School (where our society met for years, now used for vocational education), Lulu

Temple, Spring Garden Institute, the United States Mint, the Philadelphia High School for Girls, the Wills Eye Hospital, and the site of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, now at Eddystone, Delaware county.

The second *Central High School* building (replacing the one located on Juniper street, on a part of the Wanamaker site), was built at the southeast corner of Broad and Green streets, in 1853, when that site was still outside the city limits, the school being meant for boys from all over the county. This building, which is of brick, still stands, as does also the third one, the granite structure at the southwest corner of Broad and Green streets. When the 15th street section of this third building was dedicated, in 1902, the writer stood in the yard with other pupils, and heard Theodore Roosevelt's utterance of the slogan which became famous, "Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard." The fourth *Central High School* building is near the northern end of the city, in the Bristol township area, at Ogontz and Olney avenues. The school was founded in 1838, the first free public high school outside of New England. Among its graduates were Frank R. Stockton, the novelist, Henry George, the economist, and Elihu Thomson, the scientist and founder of the General Electric Company. It was organized by Alexander Dallas Bache, first president of Girard College. The school enjoys the degree-granting privilege, and its alumni look forward to the day when it will be "The City's College."

5. *MOYAMENSING*, incorporated 1848. The word Moyamensing appears in a grant to Swen Gonderson et al. in 1664, as the name of a creek which emptied into the Delaware above Gloucester or Greenwich Point, later known as Hay or Hollander Creek. It is an Indian word, meaning maizeland, or "place of meeting," or (according to Acrelius), an unclean place or dungheap, as it was infested with pigeons. In Scull and Heap's 1750 map, Moyamensing township appears as the eastern half of the southern peninsula, and Passyunk as the western, the dividing line running approximately from 17th and South to 12th and Pattison avenue. This line was retained until 1848, when a complete rearrangement was made. In 1854 Passyunk was the southern part of the peninsula, while Moyamensing was mostly west of Southwark, with a narrow strip south of it.

Gray's Ferry avenue leads from 23d and South streets to the site of the Lower Ferry, which was in operation before 1696. It was owned by George Gray in 1747, forming part of the road to the South. A bridge resting on floating logs, with a removable draw, was built there by the British in 1777, and it (or its replacements) remained in use even after the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bridge was built about 1838. It was the scene of special pageantry in 1789, when Washington was on his way to New York to be inaugurated as President, the scene being recorded in one of Charles Willson Peale's drawings. In later years, another George Gray maintained *Gray's Botanic Gardens* near the west end of the bridge.

The *U. S. Naval Home* at 25th and Gray's Ferry avenue stands on the site of Pemberton's "Plantation House," built by John Kinsey, but owned by James Pemberton during the Revolution. Pemberton, who was a Quaker, was exiled to Virginia during the War, but later attained respect as a philanthropist and patron of education. In 1826 the mansion was taken over as a naval hospital, and the "Asylum" replaced it in 1833.* At 27th and Gray's Ferry avenue is the *Schuylkill Arsenal*, for which the oldest building was erected in 1800. The then Secretary of War equipped it without formal appropriation from Congress. After the opening of the Frankford Arsenal, it was used for quartermaster work—the manufacture and handling of sol-

*The U. S. Naval Academy held its first sessions here.

diers' uniforms, supplies and flags. The modern Quartermaster Depot is at 21st and Oregon avenue, in what was Passyunk township. The old Arsenal contains historical records running back to 1781.

On Passyunk avenue, east of Broad street, William Trent built, in 1701, Plain Pleasant House, which was for years one of the oldest surviving houses in Philadelphia. He also bought the Slate Roof House, which stood at 2d and Norris alley (Sansom street), and was the birthplace of John Penn, "The American," during Penn's second visit to America. Trent later founded the city of Trenton, New Jersey, and became the Chief Justice of that state. *Moyamensing Prison*,† built 1835 at 11th and Passyunk avenue, was in Moyamensing District. The *Irish Tract* was near 18th and Wharton streets. The *Federal* road, laid out in 1788, in honor of the new Constitution, led due east from Gray's Ferry to Southwark, and later became Federal street. At Broad and Christian streets is the *Ridgway Branch* of the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Dr. James Rush, son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and erected in 1877. The main building of the library, at Juniper and Locust streets, has recently been demolished, and the books and apparatus given by Logan, Franklin and others transferred to this building.

6. PENN. The District of Penn, incorporated in 1843, was often called "South Penn," in contrast with the outlying Penn Township. It was bounded on the south by Spring Garden District, and on the east by Northern Liberties and Kensington (6th street). The northern boundary was defined as 200 feet north of the north side of Columbia avenue, but as the width of the latter was later reduced from 120 feet to 60 feet, the line was ultimately 230 feet north of Columbia avenue. The line extended east from the Schuylkill nearly to Broad street, then north to about Diamond street, southeast along Camac lane, north along a line west of 10th street, and east along a line north of Susquehanna avenue, to Germantown avenue. The area was roughly the 20th, 29th and 47th wards.

In a codicil to his will, Stephen Girard (1750-1831) provided that *Girard College* should be built, not in the City, but on his Peel Hall farm, on the Ridge road, in Penn township. This tract extended southwest from the Ridge, between parallel lines, lying mostly in what became Penn district, but projecting into Spring Garden. The famous columns of Founder's Hall, at the head of "Corinthian" avenue, were finished in 1840, and the college opened in 1848. There is an apochryphal story that the will called for a 20-foot wall, which was met by the Board of City Trusts by building half of it underground; actually the will called for a 10-foot wall, and there is no wall underground except at certain places where extra foundation was needed. Near 25th and Poplar streets, on a part of the farm which is still owned by the Estate, Alexander Dallas Bache, first president of the College and of the Central High School, built the first magnetic observatory, using copper nails and hardware, to avoid the effects of iron on his tests.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to establish a village, *The Hamlet*, on Peel Hall farm in 1811. *Mount Pleasant* village, or *Morris City*, was near 27th and Thompson streets, and can still be identified by streets which are slightly off the conventional Philadelphia directions. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in its collection a petition, about 1830, from the residents of "Morris City," in what was then Penn township, for the erection of a school house near the home of William Emlen. The Morris City School was built in 1866, at 26th and Thompson streets, and later replaced by the Robert Morris School. The Reservoir built by Spring Garden district in South Penn was until recently on the north side of Thompson street. The term *Brewerytown* is still applied to the section west of 29th and Girard ave-

†Familiarly called "Eleventh Street Wharf."

nue. *Uberville* was at the bend in Ridge avenue, near Oxford street; from here Turner's lane extended northeast to the "Punch Bowl" and Camac Lane. *Brideton* was in what is now Park land, at the east end of the Columbia bridge, now a part of the Reading Lines. *Green Hill*, north of Francisville, near 17th and Girard avenue, was the scene of anti-slavery meetings in 1847. *Cohocksink Village* was at 6th and Germantown road, mostly on the Penn district side.

7. RICHMOND, incorporated in 1847, lay to the northeast of Kensington, and was bounded on the north by Aramingo borough, and on the northeast by Bridesburg borough. This whole section was part of the Unincorporated Northern Liberties until shortly before the Consolidation. The part adjoining Kensington was originally *Balltown* or *Ballton*, for the family which gave its name to Ball street. There were several estates apparently named for Richmond in Surrey, England; Fox's "Richmond Lodge," Robert's "Richmond," and William Ball's "Richmond Hall." The Swedes called the region Bankahoe, but the word Richmond appears on Scull and Heap's map as an alternative to *Point-no-Point*, with Ball's house just beyond Gunner's Run, and Fox's two miles beyond. Gordon's Gazetteer (1832) describes Richmond as a small village of 20 dwellings in Northern Liberties township; its growth came after the opening of the railroad and the coal wharves at *Port Richmond*, in 1841. The upper part of Point road (Richmond street), near the Northeast Sewage Treatment Works and the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge to Delair, N. J., still has many of the old stone farmhouses. In the 1840's, *Heartsville* was near Frankford road and Heart (or Hart) lane, above Somerset street, while *Stanborough* was at Frankford road and Clearfield street.

8. WEST PHILADELPHIA was incorporated as a borough in Blockley township in 1844, and as a district in 1851. It included the section immediately west of the Schuylkill, bounded on the south by the old Blockley Almshouse line, and by Woodland avenue and Baltimore avenue, on the west by Mill creek, and on the north by Westminster avenue and by Sweet Briar creek, which flows through the Park just north of Girard avenue. Mill creek crossed Westminster avenue at about 52d street, flowed through Kirkbride's at 46th and Market, and crossed Baltimore avenue at 43d street (Clark Park), emptying into the Schuylkill below Woodland cemetery. The whole of "Kirkbride's" (Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane), on both sides of the creek, was left however in Blockley township.

The district area included the present site of the Letitia Street House, in the Park, on the north side of Girard avenue. At the time of its removal thereto, in 1883, it was thought to have been the first brick house in Philadelphia, the gift of Penn to his daughter Letitia. Actually it was built by an unknown person, after 1700. In the part of the Park occupied by the Zoo, south of Girard avenue, stands "The Solitude," built in 1785 by John Penn (1760-1834), grandson of William and son of Thomas Penn. John, "The Poet," named his home for that of the Duke of Württemberg. While given to study, he was not a real recluse. In his later life in England, he sponsored a matrimonial agency for the public good, but died unmarried himself.

Hamilton Village, laid out in 1809 by "William Hamilton of the Woodlands," lay east of 41st street, and south of Filbert street. Lots were provided for schools and churches, including "St. Mary's of Hamilton Village," and the street pattern resembled that in the City, hence the original names have been changed to fit in with the city system. In 1849, Henry O. D. Banks advertised to "The inhabitants of West Philadelphia, Mantua and Monroe Village, Good Intent, Haddington, Darby, Kingsessing, May-



FIRST CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, 1838

First public high school outside of New England. Occupied part of site of Wana-maker Store, on Juniper street south of Market. *From "Byways and Boulevards"*



THIRD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, 1900

At Broad and Green streets, in Spring Garden area. Now occupied by the Benjamin Franklin High School. *From "Byways and Boulevards"*



GRAY'S FERRY FLOATING BRIDGE, MOYAMENSING TO KINGSESSING
As decorated for the passage of General Washington en route to New York for his first inaugural. *Drawn by Charles Willson Peale, 1789*



RIDGWAY LIBRARY, MOYAMENSING

Located at Broad and Christian streets. Present home of the Loganian Library, and other collections of the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Franklin.

From "Byways and Byward."



PEMBERTON OR PLANTATION HOUSE

Site of U. S. Naval Home, Gray's Ferry road, Moyamensing.

From Pennsylvania Magazine of History



FOUNDER'S HALL, GIRARD COLLEGE, 1840
At Corinthian and Girard avenues, Penn. district.

Courtesy of John Wanamaker

landville, Blockley township," that the West Philadelphia Post-Office had been removed to the West Philadelphia Drug Store, at the S. E. corner of Mary (38th) and Washington (Market) streets.* This section was then largely occupied by summer homes. The William Penn Hotel, on Market street west of 38th, was long the starting point of the stage for Newtown Square. At the southeast corner of 37th and Market streets stands Commissioners' Hall (the only district hall remaining), built for a Masonic Hall, but taken over by the commissioners in 1850. The auger factory of Job T. Pugh, Inc., at 31st and Ludlow streets, is on the site occupied by this firm since its founding in 1774. The holes in the yoke of the Liberty Bell were bored with a Pugh bit.

Mantua, named for the city in Italy, was laid out in 1809 by Judge Richard Peters of Belmont. In his notices offering building lots, he described it as located "on the west side of the Schuylkill river, in Blockley township, on the road leading to the Upper Ferry, one mile from the western abutment of the Permanent Bridge (Market street)." In 1813 John Brinton, whose home was on Haverford road, made an addition to the south. The village was centered around what is now 36th and Haverford avenue, and later there was a P. R. R. station at 41st street. The name survives in the title of one of the underlying traction companies, in Mantua street, which parallels the railroad, and in Mantua Transfer, a freight yard north of the railroad, from 45th to 51st street.

One of the wards in West Philadelphia district was called the Mantua ward. *Greenville* was on the line of the West Philadelphia railroad, opened in 1850 to connect with the Columbia Railroad to the West, obviating the use of the Inclined Plane to Belmont. It lay south of 38th and Lancaster avenue, and was a plain neighborhood with a "horsey" flavor. The Powelton estate was north of Lancaster avenue, near 34th street. *Laniganville* was south of Girard avenue and west of the Zoo; in the 1880's it was largely a "squatters'" settlement, presided over by "Mayor" Pat Lanigan. *Egglesfield*, named for Robert Egglesfield Griffith, was near 39th and Girard avenue, although the original estate had a river front.

The ferries and bridges over the Schuylkill have quite a history. As early as 1685, Philip England was ordered to give better service at the Middle Ferry (Market street). In 1776, Judge Richard Peters, Secretary of the Board of War, and General Israel Putnam, designed and built a bridge resting on ship carpenters' floating stages, such as used for "graving" ships, instead of on pontoons. This was used by Washington's army, but later removed by the Continentals, although its use suggested the bridges at the Lower and Upper Ferries, composed of buoyant logs. It was replaced by the British, and their bridge was used until the opening of the "Permanent Bridge" in 1805. This was designed and constructed by Timothy Palmer, described as a self-taught architect by Judge Peters, President of the Permanent Bridge Company, who published an account of Schuylkill ferries and bridges in 1806. Fred Perry Powers† states that this was the first bridge built in this country which had to surmount great engineering obstacles. The entrances were embellished with figures by William Rush representing Agriculture and Commerce. A pyramidal pedestal stood at the eastern end, bearing inscriptions, with tables and dials for the comparison of apparent and true sun time. This now stands near the Subway portal, at 23d and Market streets, although the markings are no longer legible. The corner stone of the piers, which is said to be still in position, bore the inscription TFC SOTSPBWL OCT XVIII MDCCC. These cryptic symbols were the initials of the sentence, "The First corner stone of the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge was laid October 18, 1800." The Lancaster Turnpike (1793) was the first operated by a turnpike company, and after the completion of the Permanent Bridge carried many a caravan of Conestoga wagons. The bridge was rebuilt on the same piers in 1850, for joint use by the public and by the City Railroad, connecting with the Columbia (Pennsylvania) Railroad to the West, but was destroyed by fire in 1875. The tablet near the center of the

*Philadelphia in the Late Forties. By Charles R. Barker, City History Society pamphlet, Vol. II, No. 10.

†Historic Bridges of Philadelphia. City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 11.

present Market Street Bridge contains historical data and a bas relief of the old Permanent Bridge.

In 1785 the forgotten John Fitch ran the first experimental steamboat, from the floating bridge at Market street to Gray's Ferry, and three years later he furnished passenger service on the Delaware to and from Trenton, N. J. Robert Fulton, who is usually credited, even by Philadelphians, with inventing the steamboat, may have witnessed these experiments, as he had a studio in Philadelphia at the time.

The Upper Ferry, near Spring Garden street, was established in 1692 by William Powell, who became involved in legal clashes with Mr. England, although his ferry was opened at the request of the grand jury. Abraham Sheridan had a floating bridge there in 1811, and was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster and Schuylkill Bridge Company, for whom Wernwag built his wooden bridge just below the Fairmount Water Works, in 1815. This was burned in 1838, and replaced in 1842 by Charles Ellet's bridge, the first wire suspension bridge for general traffic built in the United States, and which lasted until 1874. The Philadelphia Stock Yards occupied large grounds at 30th and Race streets, along the river, from 1875 until 1927. This ground, just north of the Pennsylvania 30th Street Station, is now undergoing transformation into a boulevard connecting with the proposed Powelton avenue bridge.

9. BELMONT. Belmont District was formed from the northern part of Blockley township in 1853, just before the Consolidation. It included Overbrook, Bala, and the greater part of the West Park. *Belmont Mansion* (Beautiful Mount) was built by William Peters in 1743, and his son Richard Peters (1744-1828) was born there. William was a Tory, but Richard was Secretary of the Board of War, Secretary of War under the Constitution, and became a judge in the United States District Court. He was very active in the building of the military bridge at Market street, and of the famous Permanent Bridge thirty years later, and was the founder of the village of Mantua. A great punster, he remarked in connection with a map of one of his real estate projects, that he wished to protect it from use as a target, as otherwise young men might shoot holes in it, and "folks would see through my plans." He also acknowledged that some of his projects might well be "laid out," as they were dead. His home was a famous social center in the early days of the Republic, and has been preserved by the Park, although the part in which he was born is not standing. The Monument road leading to it was lined with tall hemlocks, and certain living walnut trees nearby are said to be scions of trees planted by Washington.

The *Centennial Grounds* in the West Park were developed for the Centennial Exposition of 1876 (100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence). Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall being designed as permanent additions to the Park. Horticultural Hall is on the site of *Lansdowne Mansion*, built by John Penn (the elder, son of Richard Penn) in 1773, on land bought from Provost William Smith. *Lansdowne Village*, an extensive real estate speculation containing over 100 building lots, was absorbed by the Park in preparation for the Centennial. It extended from 44th to 50th street, most of it being north of Elm (Parkside) avenue; in fact the part south of Elm avenue was later given up by the Park in exchange for Clifford Park, at Wissahickon avenue and Lincoln Drive. *Lansdowne Mansion* was later occupied by the Binghamms and the Barings, and by Joseph Bonaparte for a time. The mansion was accidentally set on fire and destroyed, during the celebration on July 4th, 1854. *Shantytown*, lying along Elm avenue from 41st to 44th street, was burned down shortly after the Centennial.

Wynnefield, lying along Old Lancaster road (54th street), is named for Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came over with Penn. His home *Wynnestay*, built in 1690, stands at 52d and Woodbine avenue. *Hestonville* and *Panorama Hill* were in the vicinity of 52d and Lancaster avenue, and had a station at what is now 52d street. Lieut.-Col. Edward Warner Heston (1745-1824) was a Free Quaker who served on Washington's staff, and became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a State Senator. He

was a descendant of William Warner, first settler in Blockley township, and used logs from the Warner house in building his house (1800) near the third milestone on the Lancaster pike. He laid out a village of 100 acres, from 49th to 53d street, and south to Girard avenue, the Columbus Tavern being near its center; the name Heston Villa shrank to Hestonville. One part was known as *Panorama Hill*. This section was part of Blockley township until 1853, and the Blockley Post Office was in Hestonville, while the Blockley Baptist Church is still at 53d and Wyalusing avenue, near old Blockley lane. *Monroeville* was another station on the railroad, near 48th and Lancaster avenue. *Westminster* was near Mill creek, north of 52d and Westminster avenue. *George's Hill*, north of 52d and Parkside avenue, was in the family from 1708, and was given to the Park by Rebecca and Jesse George in 1868.

At the intersection of Monument, Falls and Ford roads, near the site of the Belmont Filter Beds, was *Aston* or *Astenville*, formerly *Five Points*, described as being near the head of the Inclined Plane. There is no record of a landowner by the name of Aston in the vicinity, and Franklin D. Edmunds suggests that the name may have been a corruption of aster (star), for the road junction.* There are a number of institutions in the vicinity of Belmont avenue, between the Park and Bala: Christ Church Hospital, Home for Incurables, Children's Heart Hospital, Hayes Mechanics' Home, Forrest Home, Methodist Orphanage and Home for the Aged, Presbyterian Home for Men and Couples, and Philadelphia Country Club.

The Pencoyd Iron Works, recently restored to operation, lie along the Schuylkill, above City Line and opposite Manayunk. John Roberts' home, *Pencoyd*, built in 1683, is on the north side of City avenue, a mile east of Bala station. The modern suburb of *Bala* grew up around the farm of George B. Roberts (president of the Pennsylvania Railroad), named for the town in Wales. The original Black Horse Tavern, the barn of which was used as a hospital during the Revolution, was on Old Lancaster road (54th street) just beyond City Line avenue. The second Black Horse has recently been demolished, to make way for a Horn and Hardart restaurant, and a third one established, on the city side of City avenue, east of 54th street.

Overbrook was a name given in 1867 to City Line station on the Main Line. (The stream which flowed under the station was Mill creek, which followed the general direction of the Main Line of the P. R. R. from there to Hestonville, and then passed through Kirkbride's and Maylandville, and emptied into the Schuylkill south of Woodland Cemetery.) In 1893 Drexel and Company bought the farm of John M. George, and established the modern town. This is the first of the famous Main Line suburbs seen when driving out Lancaster avenue (U. S. 30), or riding on the suburban trains to Paoli. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind is in the Overbrook

*The Peters or Monument road ran from Monroeville (48th and Lancaster road) to Manayunk. A portion of it survives near Wynnefield avenue, west of Parkside avenue, and it begins again at Belmont avenue north of the Park, and runs northeast to City Line, and then northwest to Righter's Ferry road, where it is interrupted by West Laurel Hill Cemetery. Ford road ran from Merionville (in Lower Merion township, at the junction of Old Lancaster road with Montgomery avenue) to Mendenhall ferry (Nicetown Lane), crossing Monument road at Five Points. It followed the line of Montgomery avenue to Bryn Mawr avenue; it now reappears at Belmont avenue, south of the Belmont Reservoir, and runs through Five Points, past Woodside Park, and down Greenland Hill toward the Strawberry Bridge. From Five Points, Falls road (now Conshohocken avenue) ran to Falls village, passing through the present grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club, near the Scout Triangle. Another Falls road ran from 44th and Lancaster avenue to West Falls, by way of Sweet Briar and the west river bank. From about 43d and Westminster avenue to 41st and Poplar, it constituted the northwest boundary of West Philadelphia district. Still another Falls road was east of the Schuylkill.

section, while just across the City Line are the Academy of the Sacred Heart, the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, also two preparatory schools formerly located in town, Friends' Central and the Episcopal Academy. The name *Green Hill*, originally applied to the Morris Estate, is also being revived.

The *Belmont Petroleum Company* once maintained a village along the river, just north of the Columbia Bridge. Some of the buildings are now used by the Park authorities, one of them being the cottage which is mistakenly associated with the name of Tom Moore ("Alone by the Schuylkill a wanderer roamed"). The *Greenland Land Company*, under the lead of Thomas Evans, laid out a village at the top of the Greenland hill, near the Speedway Tennis Courts, which was sold to the Park before it had many houses on it. Mendenhall Ferry Tavern was opposite the foot of Nicetown lane, which separates the two Laurel Hills. North of this was a village (near Willows station on the Park trolley) of 25 lots, called *Cooksocky* or *Wood's Landing*, while the factory of Josiah White, manufacturer of wire for bridges, was at *Whitestown*, or *West Falls* station, near the present Falls Bridge.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad of 1834 climbed the hill from the *Columbia Bridge* by an inclined plane, one-half mile long, part of the route now serving as the bed of the Park Trolley, from the Car Barns up to Belmont Mansion.* At first the cars were hauled up by hoisting engines, located at the top of the plane. From Belmont the railroad passed through the sites of the Methodist Home and the three southernmost filter beds, and then through Bala, Cynwyd, Merionville, Narberth, to Athensville (Ardmore). Later, the West Philadelphia Railroad was built, "to avoid the Belmont Inclined Plane," following the general direction of Lancaster pike, from Ardmore to the Market street bridge. The line of the Columbia railroad from the Columbia bridge to Ardmore was abandoned in 1850; the present Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows approximately the route of the West Philadelphia Railroad to Ardmore, and that of the Columbia from there on; while the Reading Company bought the Columbia Bridge and the route from there in to Broad and Vine streets. The 1834 wooden bridge was replaced by the Reading Company with an iron bridge on the same piers, in 1886, and by a concrete bridge in 1921. This bridge is *not* the "Columbia avenue bridge," although it does lie near the line of Columbia avenue; it was named for the city of Columbia, Pa., the original terminus of the railroad.

C. SIX BOROUGHES

1. GERMANTOWN. The axis of Germantown was Main street (Germantown road or avenue) extending northwest approximately along the water shed between the Wissahickon and Wingohocking valleys, with tributary lanes running off in directions which were nominally east or west, although geographically they were northeast and southwest. Most of them did not cross Main street, the through thoroughfare of Cheltenham avenue (once called Market street) was a later addition. The borough, incorporated in 1844, lay between two "Township Line Roads," Wissahickon avenue on the left, and old Stenton avenue on the right. The Stenton avenue line extended north, from Germantown avenue just above Wayne Junction, to 66th avenue, where it turned northwest and extended to the county line beyond Chestnut Hill. Stenton avenue is physically open from Germantown avenue to Fisher's Lane (Logan street); it starts again at the end of East Wister

*The Columbia Railroad. By John C. Trautwine, Jr. City History Society pamphlet, Vol. II, No. 7.



THE "PERMANENT BRIDGE," 1805-1850

Connecting the City with West Philadelphia, at Market street. Replaced the Middle Ferry Floating Bridge.



WERNWAG'S BRIDGE, 1814-1838

At Upper Ferry, near Spring Garden street. Looking toward Fairmount Water Works and Basin, from canal locks on the West Philadelphia side.



MENDENHALL FERRY, BELMONT TO NORTH PENN

View from west bank of Schuylkill, looking toward Laurel Hill and Nicetown lane. Mendenhall Inn in left foreground. In right background, Fairy Hill, the home of Dr. Philip Syng Physick, now known as Randolph Mansion.

Drawn by W. Birch, 1808



INCLINED PLANE OF THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD, 1834

Trains were hauled up from the Columbia bridge, by hoisting engines located at the top of the plane, near Belmont mansion.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



MORRIS HOUSE, 5442 MAIN STREET, GERMANTOWN

Served as Presidential Mansion, 1793 and 1794.

Courtesy of Phila. Transportation Co.



WYCK, 6026 MAIN STREET, GERMANTOWN

Rear wing built 1690. Title has always passed by inheritance, not by sale.

Courtesy of Phila. Transportation Co.

street, in the Belfield avenue hollow near *old* Wister station. From here on the north and south section has been renamed as Wister street, while the upper or oblique part has been extended southeast to Broad and Godfrey avenue. The southern boundary was a line on and near Roberts avenue, from near Wayne Junction west to Fern Hill Park; the upper boundary was Washington Lane ("Road to Abington"), although for many purposes Germantown borough and township were considered as one. Together they constitute the 22d ward. (See p. 144.)

Germantown was settled in 1683 by a group of thirteen families from the Rhineland, refugees from political and religious tyranny, under the leadership of Francis Daniel Pastorius, who served as bailiff, conveyancer, judge, assemblyman, teacher and text-book author. A tablet at Front and Lombard streets marks the spot where the settlers met in the dugout built by Pastorius and drew lots for their homesteads. Their early cave homes in Germantown were far from any navigable stream, and they were so poor at first that the place was once called "Armentown." Whittier salutes their descendants in the following lines:

"Hail to posterity! Hail, future men of Germanopolis; Think, how your fathers left their native land, and where the wild beast roams, in patience planned new forest homes beyond the mighty sea; there, undisturbed and free, to live as brothers of one family."

As early as 1696, Richard Frame wrote, in his "Short Description of Pennsylvania":

"The German-Town of which I spoke before
Which is, at least, in length one mile or more,
Where live High-German people and Low-Dutch,
Whose Trade in weaving Linen-Cloth is much.
From Linen Rags good paper doth derive,
The first Trade keeps the second Trade alive,
A Paper-Mill near German-Town doth stand."

But "the time would fail me to tell of" the long line of Germantown "firsts," from paper mill and type foundry to anti-slavery protest, of Wyck and Grumblethorpe and Cliveden, of Concord School House and Germantown Academy, of Dunker, Mennonite, Schwenkfelder, Moravian and Lutheran preachers, of Germantown as battle ground, as temporary federal capital and as projected permanent capital. We can thank the Germantown Historical Society, now at 5214 Main street, and its predecessor, the Site and Relic Society, for the preservation of many of these memories. John Fanning Watson (1779-1860), the Annalist, was a bank cashier in Germantown, who used his spare time to gather lore about Philadelphia which would otherwise have been lost. Our City History Society was organized in Germantown in 1900.

At the southern end of Main street was *Negley's Hill* or *Logan's Hill*. (The former name is now used for the post office at 4937 Germantown avenue.) In the 1890's *Smearsburg* was a nickname for the vicinity of Manheim and Wister streets. On the west side were *Manheim*, *Pulaskitown*, and *Little Britain*, the latter being north of Wayne and Cheltenham avenues, especially along West Price street. Immediately across the Roxborough township line were *Rittenhousetown* (the lower part of Rittenhouse lane), and *Blue Bell Hill*, along Walnut lane, west of Wissahickon avenue. *Cowtown* or *Kelleyville* was Heiskell street, in the Wingohocking valley, near Cheltenham avenue and Morton street; *McNabtown* was a village of fifty houses at Washington Lane station, near the Awbury Arboretum. In the 1860's *Irish-town* was immediately northwest of Church lane and old Stenton avenue; it included parts of Sprague street and Somers street (now Devon), with a piece of Locust avenue connecting them, like the bar of a letter H. Just

across the line, in Bristol township, were Somerville and Godfrey. The parts of Germantown and Bristol township on both sides of old Stenton avenue now constitute *East Germantown*, with an impressive World War Memorial at its center, where Cheltenham avenue crosses old Stenton avenue and changes direction.

2. FRANKFORD. While there is a persistent story connecting this name with that of "Frank," who lived at the ford over the creek in Revolutionary times, the fact is that the name is mentioned as early as 1687, in a discussion before the Provincial Council between Thomas Fairman and Robert Jeffs regarding a piece of property. It comes from the Frankfort Land Company (for Frankfort-am-Main, the "Ford of the Franks"), a German company organized for promoting settlements in Germantown and in Tacony (Oxford) township. It is probable that Henry Waddy, "milliner," was the first Englishman to settle in the section. In 1682 he took up 550 acres in Oxford township, in what is now the west side of Frankford and along the Oxford pike. In 1683 "Henry Waddy of Tekonay" was authorized to operate a post route between Newcastle and Falls of Delaware (Trenton), and he was on the Grand Jury which provided for bridges over the creeks. The grave of his young son (1683) is the oldest in the Friends' Burial Ground.

The Jolly Post Hotel, at Frankford road and Orthodox street, was in 1768 advertised for sale by Joseph Thornhill, and described as a "noted inn," "very pleasant in the summer season for any person riding out to take fresh air, as the road is generally very good between the premises and the city." It is said to have been a stopping place on the King's Highway to New York prior to 1698, and the oldest part of the building may have even been Waddy's house. Washington was a frequent guest, and Lafayette stopped there on his famous visit in 1824. The First School House stood at Waln and Spring streets from 1768 to 1901. In 1798 it was sold and the proceeds divided; the Quakers used their half for a "new school" on the meeting house lot, and the non-Quakers built the Academy on Paul street. In 1683 the Friends arranged to build a log meeting house on land given by Thomas Fairman, and the next year built the Waln Street Meeting House, rebuilt in 1775. They preferred the name of Oxford, rather than Takoney, and finally called themselves the Frankford Meeting. After the division of the Society in 1827, the meeting became Hicksite or Unitarian (hence the name of Unity street), and the orthodox group built a meeting house at Penn and "Orthodox" streets.

The industrial development of Frankford came after the War of 1812. Isaac English established a pottery in 1816; John Briggs, wheelwright, later made umbrella sticks, and started the Tackawanna Print and Dye Works. Jeremiah Horrocks established the first dye house in Philadelphia, and Samuel Pilling the first factory for block printing of calico.

When Frankford was incorporated as a borough in Oxford township (1800), it was bounded on the northwest by what is now Leiper street, on the east and south by Little Tacony creek, and on the west by Frankford creek, from the mouth of the Little Tacony to the line of Leiper street. Little Tacony or Tackawanna creek, or Dark run, crossed Frankford avenue at the line of Pratt street, just below the Elevated Terminal, flowed along Pratt and Valley streets to Torresdale avenue, following the latter to about Lewis street, and emptying into the Frankford creek just below the P. R. R. bridge. In 1831 an addition to the district was made on land to the northwest of Leiper street, the line running along Harrison and Horrocks streets, and then to a point on the creek, below Wyoming avenue; and in 1853 the part of Whitehall borough lying between Torresdale avenue and the Frankford creek,

and below what is now Whitehall Commons, was added to Frankford borough. The present 23d ward extends slightly beyond the limits of old Frankford and Whitehall. In 1922 the Historical Society of Frankford set up a marker to commemorate the old boundary, at Leiper and Harrison streets (where they are crossed by Oxford avenue). This lies opposite the Frankford High School, which is outside the old borough limits. (See p. 144). The historical society maintains a museum and library at 1507 Orthodox street.

The Seven Stars Hotel and the Dummy Depot were at the foot of Oxford Pike, on Frankford road. (The dummy cars had steam engine and passenger accommodations mounted on a single chassis.) The Frankford and Southwark Railway was the first horsecar line. Later Frankford was served by the New York line of the Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Trenton Railway), and by a special branch of the Reading with a terminus on Frankford avenue, although the latter was abandoned when the Elevated was extended to Frankford.

3. MANAYUNK. Until 1819 Manayunk was a sparsely-settled portion of Roxborough township. The land was bought from Penn by Lehman and Fincher in 1685-86. In 1716 Wigard Levering sold to his son Jacob a large part of what is now Manayunk (from the Schuylkill to Fleming street, and from Levering street to Leverington avenue), reserving Green lane as a thoroughfare from the Ridge road down to the river. Jacob built the first house in Manayunk, on the west side of Green lane, below Silverwood street. Flat Rock Dam (two miles above Manayunk), and the Schuylkill Canal, were finished in 1819. Captain John Towers built the first mill on the canal and by 1822 there were nine mills. In 1824 a meeting was held to select a name, at which Flat Rock and Bridgewater were rejected in favor of Udoravia, which appeared for a time on the signboard. Soon after, the Indian name Manayunk was adopted, meaning "our drinking place." This name, applied by the Indians to the Schuylkill river as a whole, appears in Penn deeds of 1683-85, and is suggestive of the original good quality of Schuylkill water. From 1825 on, coal barges passed through the canal. The Schuylkill was bridged at Green Lane in 1833, although there was a covered wooden bridge at the foot of Domino lane, near Flat Rock dam, from 1810 to 1850.

The borough, as incorporated in 1840, extended for a mile and a half along the river, from below Hermit street on the south, to the mouth of Cinnaminson run, and about half a mile up the hill toward Ridge Road. Its thoroughfare, Main street, running along the river, is the only street in the City now bearing officially the name of Main street. *Sunnycliffe*, or *Hatshop Hill*, is a high point on the city-ward side of Green lane. *Mount Vernon* was at the foot of Hermitage street, beyond Green lane, and next came *The Blocks*, at the foot of Hays lane, south of Cinnaminson avenue, and near *Glen Willow*.

4. BRIDESBURG, incorporated in 1848, included the peninsula between the lower Frankford creek and the Delaware, and beyond Richmond district, the boundary lying near the projected line of Pike street, not far from Wheat Sheaf Lane. It was first called Kirkbridesburg, for Joseph Kirkbride, who operated a ferry to New Jersey, and in 1811 built a toll bridge at Bridge street over the Frankford creek. The region was known in Colonial times as Point-no-Point, due to the deceptive appearance of the blunt cape at the mouth of the creek. Principal T. Worcester Worrell used to teach his pupils the ditty:

"Point look out, point look in,
Point no Point, and point ag'in."

Bridesburg Park, at Richmond and Buckius streets, occupies the site of the Reynolds house; William Reynolds at one time owned half of Bridesburg. Just beyond his house was the Cedar Grove Hotel, and the White House, kept by John Gesmire, who furnished transportation to Bordentown, New Jersey. The main street of Bridesburg was the Point road, or Richmond street. (Bridesburg station was a half mile from Bridesburg, across the creek, in Whitehall, where the railroad crosses Bridge street.) Kirkbride street is named for the founder.

5. WHITEHALL, incorporated in 1849, covered what might be called East Frankford, between the Little Tacony Creek and the lower Frankford creek, including Frankford and Bridesburg stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Whitehall Commons, and the Frankford Arsenal. However, in 1853 about two-thirds of the borough was annexed to Frankford, so that when it was absorbed into the City it included only 0.471 of a square mile. Its lower boundary was then a line running southeast from the bend in Margaret street (where it crosses Valley street or Little Tacony creek) to the intersection of Frankford (Wakeling) street with the Frankford creek, plus the creek from that point to its mouth. The northern boundary ran east from Fillmore and Valley streets (Little Tacony creek) to Fraley street, then southeast through what is now the upper part of the Arsenal grounds, ending at the Delaware near the mouth of the Frankford creek. (See p. 144.)

Its main thoroughfares were Bridge street, running southeast from upper Frankford, and named for the bridge by which it crossed the Frankford creek into Bridesburg, and Tacony street or State road, leading northeast from Frankford to Tacony and Torresdale. In 1816 Frederick Fraley sold 20 acres to the Government, which began the manufacture of small arms and ammunition there, and extended the Arsenal to its present size in 1849. The word *Fraleyville* also appears in deeds for land in this borough.

Whitehall, a two-and-a-half-story white frame house, with a two-story porch supported by four huge wooden columns, stood on a site on the northwest (inland) side of the P. R. R., below Wakeling street. The land was bought from Penn in 1701 by Samuel Finney, and in 1817 by Henry Pratt, remaining in the Pratt family until 1853. Mr. Pratt left nine children, and many had their own homes in the borough. The farm was marred in 1832 when the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad (P. R. R.) was extended south from Tacony to Frankford and Kensington, passing near the house. The house site, and the land now occupied by *Whitehall Commons* and the Harding Junior High School, were within the borough even after the reduction in area. In the part annexed to Frankford was Port Royal (still standing on Tacony street north of Church), erected by Edward Stiles in 1761, and named for his native town in Bermuda. South of it is Waln Court, near the Frankford railroad station, built by Robert Waln in 1772.

6. ARAMINGO, incorporated in 1850, included the land between Richmond and Frankford. The boundary along the northwest side was the Old Front street or Plank Road, which ran to Frankford about a quarter mile to the left of the modern Kensington avenue, crossing the line of Allegheny avenue at about E street. Traces of one of its culverts were until recently visible in front of Belvue Cemetery, at H and Venango streets. *Harrowgate* was near its intersection with Harrowgate lane, at K and Sedgley avenue. A station on the Connecting Railroad (P. R. R.) gave access to the gardens and mineral springs. Harrowgate Mansion, or Cedar Grove, was built in 1744 by Elizabeth Paschall, daughter of Thomas Coates, and later belonged to the family of Isaac Paschall Morris (of the I. P. Morris Engine Company) until it was removed in 1927 to a site near Memorial Hall

in Fairmount Park. The place was noted for wonderful pump water, and was named for the Harrowgate springs in England. The Harrowgate Inn was much used by actors.

Aramingo is said to be a contraction of Tumanaramingo, the Indian name for the stream which the Swedes named for Gunner Rambo. This flowed east from the vicinity of the Fairhill Meeting, to Frankford road, and then southwest, crossing Norris street at the east end of Girard avenue (remember the "Gunner's Run" signs on the Girard avenue cars?), and following the line of Dyott street to the river. The mouth was north of Otis street (Susquehanna avenue) and south of Norris street, as these streets cross on their way down from Front street. The *Aramingo Canal* company was incorporated in 1847, and built a canal which tapped the Frankford creek at a point east of Frankford avenue, and extended southwest to Gunner's Run, which they straightened and deepened. The canal ran through Aramingo, Richmond, and Kensington. It was later covered, and the part north of Cumberland street forms Aramingo avenue.

In 1845, the "respectable inhabitants" of a village on Frankford road just below the creek, then in Northern Liberties township, met and chose the name of *Doverville*, rejecting Goosetown, Geisseville, Roseville, Bridgewater, and Christian Shore. However, the name *Roseville* also survived. The same village was active in securing the incorporation of the borough in 1850.

Chalkley Hall, described as "near Frankford," was on the south side of the creek, in what was Aramingo borough in 1854. It stands on the grounds of the American Engineering Company, at Sepviva street and Wheat Sheaf Lane. (By foot it is best reached by using the Pike street footbridge over the railroad, east from Frankford avenue). The left wing was built in 1723 by Thomas Chalkley (1675-1741), merchant and far-traveling Quaker preacher. The house was for years the property of the Wetherill family, who later turned it into a "fresh air" home. Whittier wrote of it:

"How bland and sweet the greeting of this breeze
To him who flies
From crowded street and red walls' weary gleam
Till far behind him like a hideous dream
The close dark city lies."

But this was before modern industry encircled the grounds. The walls were inscribed with mottoes, such as "Lost, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours . . ." and "From labor to rest, from combat to victory."

D. THIRTEEN TOWNSHIPS

1. PASSYUNK was originally the western half of Philadelphia county south of South street, but in 1854 it included all the land south of Tasker and McKean streets. The Indian name means "in the valley," "a place below the hills," or "a level place." In 1633 the Dutch built Fort Beversrede (named for the beavers), in what is now Point Breeze, said to have been the first building erected by whites east of the Schuylkill. (The 1908 Founder's Week marker for it was placed on Passyunk avenue, 30 feet from the river.) In 1648 they built a second fort there, which so displeased the Swedish Governor, John Printz, who had set up a settlement at Tinicum, below Philadelphia, in 1643, that he erected a trading post immediately in front of Fort Beversrede, in the temporary absence of the Dutch commander Andreas Hudde. In 1654 the Dutch gained control of the river, but the Swedish settlers retained their homes. (The "Governor Printz Highway", in Delaware, is named for the Swedish leader.) The Glebe House of Gloria Dei is located on Gallows Lane near Magazine Lane, a half mile below what is now Passyunk avenue, and three miles from the church. The building now standing was built in 1717, replacing one built in 1696.

Point Breeze or *Passyunkville* was projected as a town in 1811 on the slight elevation overlooking the Schuylkill at the end of Passyunk avenue, but did not prosper until the region was later taken for oil refineries. *Ham-burg*, the home of Israel Israel, nearby, became a pleasure resort in the 1840's. Stephen Girard (1750-1831), "mariner and merchant," had his "Gentilhommeire" in Passyunk, on the Rope Ferry road, where he raised bumper crops (he introduced the cultivation of artichokes) and entertained presidents and a king (Joseph Bonaparte). His homestead is preserved in Girard Park, at 22d and Shunk streets, in the heart of the "*Girard Estate*," a group of attractive moderate-sized homes with central heating, operated for profit, not as a subsidized housing plan. By Girard's will, all of his real estate, here and elsewhere in the city, is held in perpetuity by the Board of City Trusts and the rentals applied to the support of Girard College. When the operation was opened, application was made for a Carnegie Library to be located therein, but the Carnegie Foundation builds only on land for which the library authorities have clear title, and the Estate could not even give the land to them. A special arrangement was finally made giving the Free Library a gratuitous long lease, on a site at 20th and Shunk streets, and the Passyunk Branch was built there. The Girard School, given by him to Passyunk township, is preserved under the shadow of a modern school building at 18th and Passyunk avenue. *Girard Point*, known for its grain elevators, is at the mouth of the Schuylkill, north of the west end of League Island.

League Island, which was one league in periphery, is at the southern end of Broad street, and is occupied by the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It was bought by the City in 1862 and presented to the Federal Government to replace the old yard in Southwark. The eastern part of the Back Channel has been filled in, so that the "island" is now a peninsula. Near the lower end of Broad street we find the Municipal Stadium on the east, and on the west League Island Park (site of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, held in 1926, in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence). The towering Naval Hospital is at 17th and Pattison avenue (3600 south), and the American-Swedish Historical Museum at 19th and Pattison avenue. Adjoining the latter is the "House on Queen Christina's Land Grant," restored by the Swedish Society and maintained as a museum. Known as *Bellaire*, it is thought to have been built about 1670 by Thomas Jacobs, Jr., and was the home of Lasse Cock and of Samuel Preston (Mayor in 1711). Recently it has belonged to the Peppers, but was popularly called the *Singlev house*, for a tenant. The *Sickle farm*, near 23d and Stuart avenue (4100 south), southeast of the old Point Breeze Race Track, was one of a number of farms in "The Neck" owned by Girard. The parent of all *Sickle* or *Seckel* pear trees was found growing there, and is said to have been still standing in the 1920's, when it was destroyed by grading operations. Its origin is still a mystery; it may have been a "sport," or may have grown from a seed washed ashore from an ocean-going vessel.

Many of the east-and-west streets in South Philadelphia, formerly numbered, have been given the names of governors of Pennsylvania, such as *Pattison*, *Stuart*, *Tener*. West *Moyamensing* avenue leads by way of *Penrose* avenue (bus route M. the former *Southwestern Trolley Line*) to *Penrose Ferry Bridge*, the southernmost bridge over the Schuylkill, named for a *Penrose* who was ferry-keeper in 1700. The ferry originally furnished transportation to the nearby *Lazaretto*, and was also known as *Province Island Ferry*, *State Island Ferry*, and as the *Rope Ferry*. In the 1880's, *Phineas Taylor Barnum*, owner of the renowned circus, operated *Jumbo Park*, west of Broad street, from *Tasker* to *Morris* street.

In Gordon's 1832 Gazetteer, Passyunk township is described as "covered with gardens and meadows, protected from the tides of the Delaware by dykes along its banks." *Greenwich Island*, (formerly Drufwe Island, Isle de Raisins or Grape Island) is hardly recognizable as an island, as the creeks around it are shallow and sluggish. It is approached by Stone House Lane from 3d and Oregon avenue, or Point House road (Weccacoe avenue) from Swanson and Snyder avenue. The Point House was located in Revolutionary times at *Greenwich Point*, the southeast corner of Passyunk, opposite Gloucester. On Point House road, southeast of Water street and Snyder avenue, there lay *Martinsville*, described in 1866 by the Board of Health as being "half a mile below the population," "not fit for dogs to live in," with each of its 60 poor families maintaining a second family—of hogs. While most maps now ignore it, Martin and Greenville streets still lead off from Weccacoe avenue near Ritner, with old homes and temporary cabins in the midst of railroads and factories.

2. **BLOCKLEY** township originally included the entire central and northern part of West Philadelphia. It was named for his native parish in Worcestershire by William Warner, said to be Philadelphia's sole Puritan pioneer. He settled there in 1677, purchasing part of his land directly from the Indians. "Warner's Willow Grove" was for years near 46th and Lancaster avenue. After the loss of West Philadelphia and Belmont, Blockley township in 1854 consisted of two parts, which met at the point where Mill Creek crosses Baltimore avenue (at 43d street, near Clark Park). The eastern part included the sites of Woodlands Cemetery, the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Convention Hall, the Commercial Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania, removed there in 1870 from 9th and Chestnut streets.

The name *Blockley* is associated by older Philadelphians with the grounds occupied for two generations by the Almshouse. A public almshouse for Philadelphia was proposed in 1712, money was appropriated by the Legislature in 1728, and in 1731 or 1732 a brick building was erected in the Green Meadow, at 4th and Pine streets, to house the poor, the sick, the infirm and the insane. Dr. John Welsh Croskey states that this was the first large house or building in America performing the functions of a hospital, antedating the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1752. In 1766 it was removed to 10th and Pine streets, and in 1832 the Almshouse with its infirmary, and the House of Employment or "Bettering House," were removed to the rural 187-acre site in Blockley township, purchased from the Hamilton heirs. In 1835 the medical department was designated as the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1902 the name "Philadelphia General" Hospital was adopted. Under the new City Charter the work for the indigent and the insane has been transferred to Holmesburg and Byberry,* and a medical center created at Blockley, fronting on Curie avenue (formerly Vintage avenue), opposite the Convention Hall, and extending from 34th street to University avenue. The forbidding stone wall surrounding the institution stood from 1891 to 1927. A tablet from the old building has been preserved, reading:

WASH AND BE CLEAN
II Kings V. 13th
WEEKLY BATHS INAUGURATED
Dec'r 6, 1869

* The Home for the Indigent is at Rhawn street and State road, extending down to the Delaware river, and the Philadelphia State Hospital for the Insane is at Byberry Farm, a tract over two miles square, at the upper end of Roosevelt boulevard (U. S. Highway No. 1, Bensalem avenue).

William Pepper, Professor of Medicine and Provost of the University, was once curator of its famous pathological museum, and William Osler, later of Johns Hopkins and Oxford, and whimsical proponent of chloroform for the middle aged, was on its staff from 1885 to 1889, the laboratory building being preserved as the Osler Memorial Museum. Since 1870, various slices of the Blockley estate have been sold to the University, or given in exchange for City scholarships.

Woodlands mansion, located within the cemetery grounds, was built in 1788 by William Hamilton (1745-1813), replacing one built in 1740 by his grandfather, the first Andrew Hamilton, who designed and financed the building of the State House (Independence Hall), and obtained his land in Blockley as a grant from the Penns in return for legal services. Andrew Hamilton the second, who was Attorney-General, inherited the first house, and in 1762 his son William gave a famous banquet therein to his University classmates, the first known class banquet. William was at first a patriot, though he was later accused of Tory activities, but acquitted. A bachelor patron of art and horticulture, he became a notable host, as did also his nephew William. The Lombardy poplar and the ginkgo tree were here introduced to America. *Woodlands* Cemetery was established in 1840, and here are buried the novelists Frank R. Stockton and S. Weir Mitchell, Admiral Porter, Anthony J. Drexel and E. T. Stotesbury.

The larger (western) section of Blockley township extended out West Chester pike (Market street) and Haverford road, to the county line, with an overflow into the area southwest of 55th and Baltimore avenue (between the Ameaseka and Cobbs creeks), and also included the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, on both sides of Mill creek, from 42d to 49th street, and from Market street and Powelton avenue to Haverford avenue. The eastern part of the hospital grounds was purchased in 1836 from the estate of Paul Busti, an Italian who came to Philadelphia in 1799 as agent for the Holland Company. The mansion became the residence of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, first superintendent, and the institution is often called *Kirkbride's*. In the 1870's the east section was used for "Females," and the west for "Males," with "Pleasure Grounds and Gardens" between. Recently 46th street has been cut through, near the bed of old Mill creek, and the western section largely given over to the flood-lighted building of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company. There was originally a village *Good Intent* on the west side of the creek, just north of Market street, named for the Good Intent mills, southwest of 46th and Market streets. Part of the east section of the hospital grounds is now occupied by Drexel Institute Field, at 46th and Haverford avenue.

Angora lay along Baltimore avenue (Chadds Ford or Lyons turnpike) from 58th street to Cobbs creek, which is the county line. It was founded by Robert and George Callaghan (brothers), who built woolen mills there in 1863, naming the village for Angora, Turkey, the home of the long-haired goats. The Callaghan mansion stood until 1913 at the southwest corner of 58th and Baltimore avenue. Early in the 1800's, David Snyder built a shovel and spade factory, which is still standing, in Cobbs Creek Park, south of the Media branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Callaghans pumped water from springs near the shovel works, to their reservoir on the hill. *Sherwood* was a name given about 1900 to a fine, but rather isolated, residential area developed by Harrison and Frazier in the immediate vicinity of 57th and Thomas avenue, south of the railroad. Since the neighborhood has been built up, the term has been applied to the entire region within a half-mile radius. The Sherwood Improvement Association, of which our secretary, David I. Moore, was an active officer, has been helpful in neighborhood

betterment, and was largely instrumental in securing the extension of Cobbs Creek parkway to Woodland avenue.

The failure of the Lyons turnpike company is said to have been largely due to the heavy traffic to Fernwood Cemetery, which wore out the roadbed, but paid no toll! There was a toll house at the southwest corner of 58th and Baltimore avenue, built in 1850, but removed to the northeast corner when the Callaghan mansion was built. It was then on the edge of what was later known as Sherwood Forest, and became the headquarters of the Sherwood Field Club. While attempts were made to have the city take over the forest as a park, it was finally sacrificed to building operations, and the toll house was removed to Cobbs Creek park, where it stood till 1922. At the northwest corner there was a blacksmith shop, which is mentioned in S. Weir Mitchell's novel, "Hugh Wynne." The Hoffman mansion (1790) still stands at 60th street and the Parkway, north of Baltimore avenue. *Whitby Hall* stood at 58th and Florence avenue, on the north bank of Ameaseka creek (Thomas' run). The original was built in 1741 by James Coultas (1700-1768), who had a saw mill and a grist mill on Cobbs Creek. He owned the Middle Ferry, served as high sheriff and judge, and was volunteer foreman at the erection of the church St. James of Kingessing. The mansion, rebuilt in 1811, was located on Coultas or Gray's lane (which extended from 60th and Walnut to near 55th and Woodland avenue) and was removed to Haverford in 1923.

Haddington, named for the county town of Haddingtonshire, England, first appears on an 1816 map, centered at the intersection of Haverford road with the Darby-Merion road, near the present 65th street. As later laid out by George Goodwin, it extended as far east as 58th street, and south to Walnut street. The *Millbourne* mills (1757) located on the site of the Sears-Roeback store on the Delaware county side of Cobbs creek, were considered as part of Haddington, and there were a number of mills along Cobbs creek and Indian run. During the Civil War, General Palmer had headquarters on 63d street (Blockley avenue) below Vine, with troops camped nearby. (There was also a Blockley lane, running near the present routes of 52d and 53d streets,* but there is no modern thoroughfare bearing the name Blockley.) George W. B. Hicks lists Hopkinsville, Thayersville, Butcher-ville and Molesville as lying within "Greater Haddington." *Adelphi* was northwest of Haddington. *West End* was located around 61st and Larchwood avenue, before the modern development of the shopping centers on 52d and 60th streets, while *Cardington*, with its carding mills, was just beyond Cobbs creek, on Marshall road.

3. KINGSESSING township included all of southwestern Philadelphia, practically the 40th and 51st wards, both the section along Darby road (Woodland avenue), and the low-lying regions around Island road. The old islands of Province island, Mud island, Carpenter's island, and Boon's island, in Philadelphia county, and Hog island and Tinicum island, in Delaware county, now seem to be part of the mainland. The western boundary of Philadelphia county is Cobbs creek, which flows through Cobbs Creek Park, from West Overbrook station on the Philadelphia and Western (at City Line avenue), past the Golf Links, Millbourne, Cardington, Fernwood, Angora, Mt. Moriah, and Yeadon, to Darby (at Woodland avenue). Below Colwyn it empties into Darby creek, which then becomes the county

*Blockley lane ran north along 53d street to Wyalusing avenue; beyond the old Blockley Baptist Church, it turned northeast and followed what is now Meeting House lane, to Girard avenue west of 52d, then north along modern 52d street to Blockley village (Hestonville). This part of old Blockley township was in Belmont district from April 1853 to February 1854.

line until it meets tiny Bow creek, which the line then follows to the Back Channel and the Delaware river. The part of Darby creek below the point where Bow creek branches off is a tidal stream, lying within Delaware county, and separating the delta island of Tinicum (including *Lester* or *Corbindale* and *Essington*) from the mainland.

The Indian name "Kingsessing" means "bog meadow" or "place of large shells," and was applied by the Dutch and Swedes to a stream emptying into Bow creek, and to the whole region along the west bank of the lower Schuylkill. The part along Darby road was sometimes called *Arunnamink*. In 1646 the Swedish governor, John Printz, whose headquarters were at Tinicum, between Philadelphia and Chester, built the first water-driven grist mill in the state, on the east side of the Karakung (Cobbs creek) just above Woodland avenue. (A windmill had been erected earlier, but was a failure.) Certain holes which are still visible in the rocks are said to have been made for the mill supports, but the nearby village of Mondal has disappeared. The creek was later called Mill creek or Cobbs creek, for William Cobb, who came with Penn and was placed in charge of the region.

The *Blue Bell* tavern, erected in 1766, still stands in Cobbs creek park, where Woodland avenue crosses into *Darby* (then spelled *Derby*), and was an important stopping point on one of the oldest highways in the state.* Opened in 1696 as the King's Highway, it was later called the *Darby road*, the Washington post road, the Plank road, and finally Woodland avenue, for the Hamilton estate. *St. James of Kingsessing*, at 68th and Woodland avenue, was built in 1760, but was a branch of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) at Wicaco until 1840, becoming Episcopal in 1844. *Paschallville* lies near 72d and Woodland avenue. Thomas Paschall (1635-1718) bought 500 acres of Penn before coming to America in 1681 with his son Thomas. Their plantation, Pleasant Prospect, east of St. James, contained the "Yellow House," scene of the play, "Major D'Arcy." The village was laid out by Dr. Henry Paschall in 1810. In the rear of the modern Harriet Beecher Stowe School, on Woodland avenue west of 70th, there stands a small stone building in which Alexander Wilson, the Scotch-American ornithologist (1766-1813), taught at one time, about 1800. This school was built in 1790, on land donated by Philip Price in consideration of the payment of nine pounds. It was then called the Union School House, but later bore the names of Wilson, Kingsessing, and Bannaker. In later years it was used as a blacksmith shop and tool house, and as a "fresh air" class room. *Bonnaffon*, also a family name, was a station on the P. W. & B. (Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad), where it crossed Church lane or Buist lane, which led from St. James Church to Fernwood, crossing Cobbs creek by a covered bridge which survived until recent years. The railroad was later known as the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington (P. B. & W.) and is a part of the Pennsylvania System.

Island road extends south from 7320 Woodland avenue, to the Municipal Airport, which is partly beyond the city line (Bow Creek), on Hog Island. At *Bell road* station, where it crosses the Chester branch of the Reading, was *Suffolk Park*, a popular race-track in the 1860's. Below this is Tinicum Island road (Tinicum avenue) extending east toward Penrose Ferry bridge, and southwest to Essington and Tinicum. The Boon's Dam school was formerly at the junction of Island road and Tinicum Island road, near 81st street, and opposite it there was an old log house on stone founda-

*The later and larger portion of the Blue Bell Inn was demolished in the fall of 1941; the earlier building (bearing the date) still remains. The term King's Highway, applied to Darby road and other roads laid out by Provincial authority, is the prototype of our modern phrase "U. S. Highway."

tions, which had been enlarged and weather-boarded, and which was thought to have been built by Andreas Boon (1621-1696), who settled in New Sweden in 1645.* This immediate vicinity was called *Orchard Park* in the 1890's. The section along Eastwick avenue and Tinicum avenue, from 82d to 88th, was called *Elmwood* by a land company of that name in the 1880's. This low-lying section, traversed by trolley route 37, the Chester Short Line, is now called *Eastwick*, and the term Elmwood applied to the region near the General Electric plant at 69th and Elmwood avenue, adjoining Paschallville. *Gladwyn* was near 83d and Lyons avenue, *Clearview* at 80th and Buist avenue, and *Carcus Hook* near 84th (Hook road) and Buist avenue.

The Pest House was in the 1750's located on Province "Island," on the west bank of the Schuylkill, near its mouth, south of Penrose Ferry. Further south, on Mud Island, was *Fort Mifflin*, commanding the Delaware (with the aid of Fort Mercer, on the Jersey side). This was built in 1771 by Colonel Montrésor, chief engineer of the British army in America, who later built the floating bridges for the British during the Revolution. It was finished by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and held off the British for a month in 1777, being referred to as "that cursed little mud fort" by Cornwallis. During the Civil War it was a prison for Confederate soldiers. Near it, on Penrose ferry road, is the Cannon-Ball House, built about 1668 by Peter Cock. In 1777, when it was the home of John Bleakley, a projectile passed through it, the filled-in holes being still visible. Tradition says that the ball was from a British sloop, but C. Henry Kain† has shown that it must have been fired from Fort Mifflin, aimed at a British Battery in the meadow at the rear of the house. The grounds now form part of the City sewage-disposal farm.

Near 54th and Elmwood avenue is *Bartram's Gardens*, started by John Bartram (1699-1777) in 1728. He relates that when a young man he plucked a flower and studied it, reflecting "What a shame that thee should have been employed in tilling the earth and destroying so many flowers and plants, without being acquainted with their structure and uses." By independent study he became a widely known botanist, a correspondent with scientists all over the world, and brought together a garden which notables loved to visit. Linnaeus called him "the greatest of natural botanists in the world." He was appointed as Royal Botanist for America, and for years made regular shipments to his London patron, Peter Collinson. The latter welcomed his specimens, both vegetable and animal, all but the "Great Mud Turtle," which ate up the fish in his pond. His house, overlooking the Schuylkill, "built with his own hands," bears the inscription, "It is God alone, almyty Lord, the Holy one by me ador'd," possibly as an answer to the Quakers who questioned his orthodoxy. His Negro servants were freed during his lifetime, and received stipends for their work. R. Carr, the owner in 1849, offered the estate for sale or rent, stating that it could be profitably operated as a park, "if the tenant will keep temperance refreshments." In 1851, James M. Eastwick, who had been director of railroads for the Russian government, built and occupied a mansion, Bartram Hall, keeping up the botanical gardens. The family served free refreshments to soldiers at the nearby Eastwick station, during the Civil War. Bartram Park became the first city park outside of Fairmount, taken over in 1890; the Bartram residence

*The Delaware River Prior to the Coming of Penn. By John P. Garber, City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 6.

†Military and Naval Operations on the Delaware. City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 8.

and the gardens have been preserved, but Mr. Eastwick's mansion was demolished.*

Maylandville was located along both sides of Mill creek, near 43d and Woodland avenue, in Blockley and Kingessing townships. Thomas Mayland bought the mills in 1818 for a tobacco factory. The mill pond was northwest of this, in the hollow now occupied by Clark Park, which extends along Chester avenue from 43d to 45th street, and contains the bronze statue of Dickens and Little Nell. The Satterlee Military Hospital, named for General Satterlee, occupied during the Civil War a group of frame structures near 45th and Baltimore avenue. *Abbotsford* was south of 52d and Baltimore avenue, a station on the Media branch of the P. R. R. (Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad). *Mt. Moriah* Cemetery lies north of Chester avenue, on both sides of Cobbs creek. It was opened in 1855, when remains from other cemeteries were placed there, including those of "Betsy Ross" (1752-1836), who had been buried in the grounds of the Free Quakers, with her third husband, John Claypoole. The grave is cared for by the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. Beyond, in Delaware county, is *Yeadon* borough, where the famous oak stood.

4. **ROXBOROUGH.** Roxborough township, with Manayunk borough, was about the same as the 21st ward. It was bounded on the south by a line south of School House Lane, extending from Gustine Lake, on the River drive, to Queen Lane station on the P. R. R., and on the northeast by Wissahickon avenue, formerly Township Line road. The latter stops at Allen lane, but is surveyed on a line which crosses the Wissahickon creek and extends to Northwestern avenue (County line), most of which is also an imaginary line. Although the creek is the natural boundary between the two sections, technically the upper third of the valley is in Germantown township and the lower part in Roxborough. A narrow strip of Springfield township, Montgomery county, follows the line of Northwestern avenue almost to the Schuylkill. This was granted as a "corridor" from the river to the Springfield Manor of Gulielma Springett, Penn's first wife, although the final river frontage was deleted in 1876.

The name of the township first appears as "Rocksborrow," in a letter written by Kelpius in 1706, and is said to be based on the burrowing of foxes in the rocks in his cabin cellar. In 1716 Weechert (Wigard) Levering is described as being of Roxborrow Township. Holme's map of 1681-82 shows eleven tracts, extending from the river in parallel strips, as available, and Francis Fincher was the original purchaser of one of these tracts, in 1684. In 1687 his widow sold 200 acres of it to Thomas Hill, who sold them to Weckhart Levering, of Germantown, in 1692, "together with a mansion house, apple trees, fences and all appurtenances." This is the first house recorded as existing in the area, and is thought to have stood east of the Ridge road, opposite Green Lane. Wigard Levering (1648-1745), and his brother Gerhard, came from Germany as "redemptioners" under the Frankfort Company, but later became involved in a dispute with Pastorius as to terms, and secured judgment by suing the company, having first engaged all the available attorneys for their side! The Levering descendants became the leading citizens of Roxborough, giving their name to two streets, a cemetery, several churches, and to the village of *Leverington* at the head of Green lane.

The Wissahickon creek rises near Lansdale, flows south through the Whitemarsh (originally Wide-Marsh) valley, and at Chestnut Hill enters the famous gorge, which it follows to the Schuylkill, separating Roxborough

*Bartram Hall. By Mrs. Andrew M. Eastwick, City History Society pamphlet, Vol. II, No. 9.

from Germantown. Its Indian name means either "catfish creek" or "yellow stream," and appears in pre-Penn records at Upland in 1677. Holme calls it Whitpain's creek, for a Quaker landowner in the Whitemarsh valley section. In 1690 William Rijttenghuisen (Rittenhouse), a Mennonite preacher, built the first paper mill in America, on the banks of the Monoshone creek, which empties into the Wissahickon on the Germantown side. Rittenhouse lane led from Germantown to the hamlet of *Rittenhousetown*, which was officially in Roxborough township, and is now in the Park. The birthplace of his great-grandson David Rittenhouse (1732-1796), which was near this first mill, has been preserved, and is visible from Lincoln drive, which follows the valley of the Monoshone (Paper Mill run), through the upper part of western Germantown. David Rittenhouse attained fame as patriot, astronomer, Director of the Mint, President of the American Philosophical Society, and manager of defense production! Springbank, which stands near Wissahickon avenue and Westview street, in Roxborough township, but on the Germantown side of the valley, was built about 1730, and bought in 1736 by a later William Rittenhouse from Matthias Jacobs.

The upper Wissahickon drive (beyond the junction with Lincoln drive) is closed to motor traffic; those who travel it must use shanks' mare or the old gray mare! A short distance above the mouth of Paper Mill run, the drive crosses the creek on the Old Red Bridge (now the "New Stone Bridge"), and near here Matthew Holgate built the first fulling mill in America. There were eight water-power mills along the Wissahickon before 1730, and many more later, but the valley is now reserved for park use, a mountain glen within a city.*

Hermit Lane leads from lower Roxborough to the Wissahickon, past the Kelpius cave, and the site of the "Tabernacle of the Mystic Brotherhood," erected 1695. It was of their leader that Whittier wrote:

"Or painful Kelpius from his hermit den
By Wissahickon, maddest of good men,
Dreamed o'er the 'Chiliasm' dreams of Petersen.
Deep in the woods, where the small river slid
Snake-like in shape, the Helmstadt mystic hid,
Weird as a wizard over arts forbid."

George Lippard's novel "The Monks of Monk Hall" is supposed to be based on the life of this group.

On the east side of the creek, north of Walnut Lane viaduct, is Mom Rinker's Rock, bearing a statue of Penn inscribed with the single word "Toleration." Near the foot of Kitchen or Germantown lane is "The Monastery," built about 1746 by Joseph Gorgas on the site of an earlier house built by Seventh Day Baptist monks. It is believed that Gorgas shared his home with members of this group, but in time they all drifted to Ephrata, in Lancaster county. The Livezey House, or Glen Fern, at the foot of Livezey lane, was built about 1725, and bought by Thomas Livezey in 1747. To a lawyer friend who rigged him on his isolated location he wrote:

"Near Wissahickon's mossy banks, where perling fountains glide,
Beneath the spruces' shady boughs, and laurels blooming bright,
Where little fishes sport and play, diverting to the sight,
Whilst all the warbling winged race afford the ear delight.

"But Paradise, where Adam dwelt, in blissful love and ease,
A lawyer would compare to hell, if thence he got no fees,
Canst thou prefer a heaven on earth, thy fee the root of evil,
To this, my lonely harmless place, my hell without a devil?"

The house is now the home of the Valley Green Canoe Club.

*The Wissahickon in History, Song and Story. By Joseph D. Bicknell, City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 1.

Further up the Wissahickon are the Devil's Pool (at the mouth of Cresheim creek), Valley Green Hotel, and the Indian Rock statue (near the foot of Rex avenue, in Germantown township), erected in memory of the chieftain Tedyuscung. The last remaining covered bridge is at Thomas Mill road.

The backbone of Roxborough is the *Ridge road*, which ran northwest from 9th and Vine streets, crossed the Wissahickon near its mouth, and then climbed the hill and ran along the *ridge* between the Wissahickon and the Schuylkill. Route 61, on which trackless trolleys were recently introduced, follows Ridge avenue to the foot of the hill near Wissahickon station, then continues to North Manayunk along Main street, which parallels the Schuylkill river and canal. Christopher Morley compares the appearance of lower Ridge avenue on a map to a Sam Browne belt worn across a soldier's chest. In 1706 Thomas Fairman was ordered to lay out a road from the mouth of the Wissahickon to the Perkiomen at Collegeville, largely for the hauling of lime from Plymouth township. It has been called "The Great Road that leads from Plymouth to Philadelphia," the "King's Road leading to Philadelphia," "the King's Highway," "the Plymouth Road," the "Manatawney or Great Road," the "Reading Road," and the "Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Reading." In 1811 "The Ridge Turnpike Company" was incorporated, and it became the Ridge road, and later Ridge "avenue." Near the point where it starts to climb is *Wissahickon*, a village founded by officials of the Pencoyd Iron Works, with a railroad station on the Norristown branch of the Reading, now the main passenger route to Reading. To the right, as one enters the Wissahickon drive from Ridge avenue, stands the house known as Shoomac Park, built about 1714 by Andrew Robeson. The old parts are somewhat hidden by additions made for commercial purposes.

Central Roxborough, at the head of Green lane and along Ridge road, was long called *Leverington*. The Heiss or Yellow School House, located on what is now Shawmont avenue, near Ridge avenue, was built in 1812, and is one of the oldest buildings belonging to the Board of Education. In the 1850's, there was a post office *Andora* (with one r), at Ridge road and Ship lane (Port Royal avenue). *Manatawna* (Indian for "where we drink liquor") was further up the Ridge, near Manatawna avenue. Beyond it is the new Episcopal Cathedral, overlooking the Schuylkill valley. On Ridge road, beyond City Line, stands the tent-shaped monument, erected by the Historical Society of Montgomery County, to commemorate the Continental encampment there. Further on is the village of *Barren Hill*, now *Lafayette Hill*.

The railroads run along the bank of the Schuylkill, although the Pennsylvania did project a branch from Germantown to Roxborough. In 1872 a horse car line was organized under the name of "The Manayunk and Roxborough Incline Plane and Railway Company" or the M. & R. I. P. & R. W., to use the formidable array of initials which the old-timers used to reel off so easily. The inclined part was never built, although Thomas Shaw prepared a model of the system, and ground was broken for it. Later the horse cars were replaced by electrics, and then by buses.

Springfield station was located near the present *Glen Willow* and *Cinnaminson* stations, along the river, just above Manayunk. Further up is *Shawmont*, near the pumping station, at the foot of Shawmont avenue. This was named for Thomas Shaw (1838-1901), whose mansion was near the station. He was known as the Edison of Pennsylvania, was first superintendent of the Midvale Steel Works, and invented pressure gauges, hydraulic pumps, a safety lamp, and the Shaw tester for mine gases. *Princeton* station (*Rockdale*) was the last place in Philadelphia county, along the river. The next station was *Lafayette* (pronounced Lay-fayette), now called Miquon.

5. GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP included the part of Germantown above Washington lane, from the Roxborough line to Stenton avenue, with Germantown road as its axis. Borough and township together covered practically the present area of the 22d ward. In 1689 settlers in Germantown village were awarded lands in the township, provided they first built in the village. There were three sections: Kriesheim (*Cresheim*), next to the village; *Sommerhausen*, named for the birthplace of Pastorius, from Mermaid lane to Chestnut Hill avenue; and *Crefeld* (for the home town of most of the Germantown settlers), from there to the county line. John J. Macfarlane* states that it is doubtful if there were any settlements there prior to 1700. Travelers over the "cart road" to Plymouth, opened 1687, speak of traversing "the wilds of Germantown" on their way to Germantown village. The first mill in this section was a paper mill, built in 1708 by William Dewees; it became Streeper's grist mill in 1750. The Dewees house stood on the east side of Germantown road, just beyond where it crosses the Wissahickon. Whittier wrote of Pastorius:

"With lettered Lloyd on pleasant morns he strayed
Where Sommerhausen over vales of shade
Looked miles away, by every flower delayed."

The name *Chestnut Hill* first appears in 1711 in a grant of some land in Montgomery county to Peter Wentz, "of Chestnut Hill, Germantown," and it also appears in a road petition of 1729. Macfarlane states that the origin of the term is not known, that chestnut trees were never especially plentiful there, although the location is truly a hill, over 400 feet above sea level. The view of the Whitemarsh Valley, from the Woodmere Art Gallery or from the Morris Arboretum, is well worth seeing. Schull's, at the fork where the North Wales road (Bethlehem pike) leaves the Reading road (Germantown avenue), was recommended as a stopping place, 10 miles from the city, in Bradford's 1755 almanac. Abraham Rex opened a general store, with iron and building supplies, in 1769, but Chestnut Hill declined as a trading center when the improved roads or pikes were constructed, and its development as a suburb did not begin until the Reading extended its Germantown branch to Chestnut Hill in 1854, followed by the building of the Pennsylvania's branch line through the western part of Germantown and Chestnut Hill.

In the 1850's, the main part of Chestnut Hill, from Bethlehem pike to Bells Mill road, was known as *Pumpkintown* or *Mechanicstown*, while the upper end of Germantown road, where it crosses the creek, was *Middleton*. In 1839 Joseph Middleton set up an estate which he called Monticello, and which later became Mount St. Joseph Convent, now the College of Chestnut Hill. *Heydricksdale* was near the intersection of Bethlehem pike with Stenton avenue (City Line), the region now known as *Erdenheim*. The familiar Wheel Pump Hotel and the Chestnut Hill Amusement Park, now the campus of the Springfield Township High School, were in this section. *Andorra* (with two r's) was the estate of Richard Wistar, son of Dr. Caspar Wistar, located beyond Chestnut Hill, to the west of the point where the Wissahickon leaves the Whitemarsh valley and enters its gorge. In 1857 Mr. Wistar chose this hillside and named it for the mountain republic in the Pyrenees, which he had visited. He planted many rare trees, but did not build a house there. When William W. Harper established his commercial nurseries there, he continued the name. During the Civil War the Mower Hospital occupied a large site near *Wyndmoor*, east of Chestnut Hill. The station where the Cresheim creek and the Cresheim Valley Branch of the P. R. R. cross Germantown avenue is still called "Germantown road."

*The History of Early Chestnut Hill. City History Society publication, Vol. III.

Mt. Airy, on the hill south of the Cresheim creek, was named for the country estate of Chief Justice William Allen, which he built about 1750 on the east side of Germantown road, near Allen lane. It was later owned by Captain Stephen Decatur, the elder. At the upper end of *Mt. Airy* are the Lutheran Seminary and the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. *Mt. Pleasant* or *Sedgwick* is around *Mt. Pleasant* avenue. *Stenton* section surrounds the station of that name on the Reading, at Vernon road. *Pelham* is a modern suburb near Carpenter lane, bearing the name of the Carpenter estate.

The section from Gorgas lane down to Cliveden street was popularly called *Beggarstown* in Revolutionary times, a corruption of *Bebberstown*, for Matthias Van Bebber, whose name was also given to a township along the Skippack. For a time it was called *Franklinville* (not to be confused with the village on Rising Sun lane), and the name *Dogtown* has also been associated with it. When it was the custom in Germantown to tie herrings behind bridal coaches, it is said that most of the dogs that followed came from this section. The Chew House, of battle fame, the Johnson and Billmeyer houses, the Upper Burial Ground, the Brethren Church, and St. Michael's Lutheran Church, were in the lower end of Germantown township, above Washington lane (6300 N.).

6. BRISTOL township extended from the Germantown borough and township lines east to the Tacony creek, and from the Wingohocking creek north to Cheltenham avenue, or "City Line." The Tacony creek flows through Glenside, Wyncote, Ogontz, Tookany Park and Cheltenham, in Montgomery county, and then through Tacony Creek Park, past Crescentville and Cedar Grove, to its junction with the Wingohocking, south of the Wyoming avenue viaduct, in Juniata park. The Wingohocking flowed south-east through the eastern part of Mount Airy and Germantown, near the line of the Germantown branch of the Reading and of modern Belfield avenue (passing old Wingohocking station, near Penn street and Belfield avenue), then past Stenton mansion, and eastward, crossing York road at Courtland street, 5th street at Wingohocking street, and Old 2d street pike (Rising Sun avenue) in the hollow where the automobile "graveyards" are located. It then flowed through Greenmount cemetery to Juniata park, where, by its junction with the Tacony, it formed the Frankford creek, which has sometimes been called the Tacony creek. The southern line of Bristol township was the Wingohocking creek, from the junction west to 6th and Annsbury streets, and a line running from that point "west by south" to Germantown avenue and Cayuga street. By the Consolidation bill, the Germantowns and Bristol constituted the 22d ward, with its southern boundary the "Bristol Township Line"; in this century the former Bristol area was separated as the 42d ward, and it now coincides approximately with the 42d, 49th and 50th wards. Due to sewerage of the creek and building operations over the oblique line, the ward boundaries have been adjusted to follow Wingohocking street.

The township was named for Bristol, England, and while it became "Mother of Suburbs" for Philadelphia, the name Bristol has not been attached to any of them. Even Bristol street, which is an east-and-west street, 4300 N., is south of the Bristol area, except for a short section that would run through Greenmount Cemetery. The backbone of Bristol township was the *Old York Road*, which began at 4th and Vine streets, on the north edge of the City, and ran through Willow Grove and Hatboro, crossing the Delaware at New Hope. The route ran along "York avenue" to the triangle at 5th and Buttonwood, then up what we know as 5th street, to Montgomery avenue, and along Germantown road to Rising Sun tavern and village, at the intersection with Rising Sun lane (and the modern Ontario street), where York road separated from Germantown road. From here on the old name

is retained. It then ran for a mile through the Unincorporated Northern Liberties, crossing the "Bristol Township Line" near Wingohocking street, above Hunting Park. The first village after climbing from the Wingohocking valley is *Logan* (at Fisher's lane, now Lindley avenue), named for James Logan of nearby Stenton.

At Olney avenue, York road crosses Broad street at a sharp angle (it swings back and crosses again at Oak Lane). South of Olney avenue are the Widener Home for Crippled Children and the Jewish Hospital, the latter guarded by the columns from the old United States Mint, which stood at Juniper and Chestnut streets. Northwest of "Broad and Olney" were the extensive grounds of *Butler Place*, built in 1791 and demolished in 1924, to make room for the "improvements" which came with the building of the Broad Street Subway. Pierce Butler was a former British major who became a Signer of the Constitution and a Senator from South Carolina. In 1810 he bought this estate, and settled there. His adopted son, Pierce, married the actress-poet Fanny Kemble (1809-1893), and their grandson Owen Wister (1860-1937), author of the "The Virginian," and other Western novels, was the last occupant of the estate. Kemble Park and Virginian road owe their names to this family. *Grange Farm*, on the site of the Subway Shops, near 10th and Grange streets, was built by Jan Luken about 1698.

Branchtown, at one time the township headquarters, was at the intersection of York road with Church lane, which ran west to Germantown. A few feet south of the end of Church lane, Green lane began, and ran east to Fern Rock and Crescentville. On the east side of York road, opposite Church lane and near the present Trailer Camp, stood the house built by Joseph Spencer in 1746, and later occupied by George DeBenneville (1703-1793), physician and first Universalist preacher in America, and by Mrs. Anne De Benneville Mears, the historian of the Old York Road section. South of the house, extending along Green lane, from York road east to Broad street, is the De Benneville burial plot, with its memorial to British officers killed in the Battle of Germantown, placed by the British Government in 1903. There is a question whether the actual remains are here or in the Lower Burying Ground in Germantown. The old Branchtown or Drovers' Hotel, built by Spencer in 1790, is still standing, at the northwest corner of York road and Church lane.

Green lane ran slightly north of east. East of 13th street, it has been largely replaced by Spencer street, although traces remain where it crossed 10th street, north of Spencer street. At 12th and Spencer streets is the campus of the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, the former home of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. At 10th and Godfrey avenue stands Kenilworth, where Elisha Kent Kane (1820-1857) wrote his accounts of Arctic exploration. There was a jog in Green lane where it crossed the "North Penn" Railroad (Reading Lines), in the Rock Run valley. The station was once *Green Lane*, but in the 1890's was renamed *Fern Rock*, for a land association which developed a residential suburb south of the station.

Lawnton station was at 10th street and 65th avenue, near the Lawnton Hotel. Near York road and Cheltenham avenue was the estate of Joseph Wharton, ironmaster and inventor of metallurgical processes, and founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania. On it was located in early days the "cave" and spinning establishment of Benjamin Lay (1677-1759), eccentric vegetarian and wearer of homespun, a sort of Quaker "Gandhi." He published an attack on slavery in 1737, and made himself a nuisance in different Friends' meetings. On one occasion he dramatically stabbed himself in meeting, spilling a quantity of pokeberry "blood."

Milestown, the last town within the city limits, near York road and Oak lane, was named for Thomas Miles, Revolutionary colonel. Hall W. Mercer gave the name of Oak lane to the old road which led to Milltown (Cheltenham), and in 1855 the North Pennsylvania ("North Penn") Railroad opened a station which was later moved across the line into Montgomery county. The name *Oak Lane* was in time applied to the suburb which grew up around the station, but old-timers insist that the lane is still Oak Lane, and that it must not be called Oak Lane avenue! Union avenue (now 7th street) running down to Saw Mill creek at Cheltenham avenue, was known as *Kirby's Ditch*. *Camptown*, northwest of York road and City Line, was a training camp for Negro soldiers during the Civil War; later named *La Mott*, in honor of Mrs. Lucretia Mott (1793-1880), the anti-slavery worker, whose home, "Roadside," stood where Latham Park is located, just beyond the City Line (Cheltenham avenue), on Old York road.

Church lane (Mill street, or Lukens Mill road) leads from the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Germantown (formerly German Reformed), eastward to Branchtown. In the hollow near 21st street it crossed the east branch of the Wingohocking creek, sometimes called Mill creek. Here Richard Townsend (1643-1732) built in 1683 a grist and saw mill, the second in Philadelphia county; the Swedish mill on Cobbs creek, near Woodland avenue, being the first. Townsend was a trained millwright, who came over in the *Welcome*, and first built a mill in Chester for Penn. The mills in Bristol township became known as the Buckleberry Mills, were owned by John Lukens during the Revolution, and were operated by Hugh Roberts from 1811 to 1837. Their ruins were there within the memory of men now living. The Tafe home, on the south side of Church lane, opposite Lambert street, is believed to be the Spencer farm house, the birthplace of Thomas Godfrey (1704-1749). Godfrey was a glazier, and the story is told that while he was working at Stenton he observed certain reflections of the sun's rays which led him to invent the mariner's reflecting quadrant. It is claimed that Hadley, who received a prize from the Royal Society, took the idea from him, but Godfrey received consolation gifts of furniture from friends in that society. Naval engineers have recently published an investigation of the controversy.* Franklin printed one of his almanacs, and at one time boarded in his home. Godfrey was buried on his own estate, but when Laurel Hill was opened, the remains were removed to that place. His son Thomas was the first American playwright.

This whole Church Lane section, eastward from old Stenton avenue (now Wister street, and corresponding to 22d street), was in later years called *Somerville*, while in the 1890's the name *Godfrey* was applied to a village a little to the north, near the bend in Cheltenham avenue at Wister street. *Forepaugh's Row*, on Cora (Laveer) street, south of 21st and Cheltenham avenue, was built as a part of the winter quarters of Forepaugh's circus. "Jumbo" made his home nearby when he was not on the road! *Irishtown* was across the line, in the Germantown area, while included in *Somerville* are *Fenian Hill* (Opal street, formerly Walker avenue, east of 20th) with *Goat Hill* further to the east. Edward B. Phillips states that the Fenian Ghost, the only authenticated case of the ghost of a yellow cat with green eyes, made nightly visits to the bedside of a local belle! The "House of Prayer" (an Episcopalian church for which the land was given by Mrs. Anne DeBenneville Mears in 1858) stands at Limekiln Pike and Church lane (near 17th street). Near it stood the old Spencer Roberts house, occupied by an A. M. E. church in its later days.

*The American Inventor of the Reflecting Quadrant. By H. D. Maguire, Proc. of U. S. Naval Institute, August, 1940.

The course of the east branch, or Mill creek, from the Townsend-Lukens-Roberts mill down to its junction with the Wingohocking, was along Kemble and Ogontz avenues. *Harper's Hollow*, at about 18th and Olney avenue, was formerly reached by Thorp's lane, which ran from old Stenton avenue to Broad and Olney avenue. Bayonets were made here in Revolutionary times. In 1809 Issachor Thorp began the printing of calico from rollers instead of blocks. Nathan Harper set up the manufacture of hay forks in 1836, and his family occupied for years the "Mansion," built in 1756. Then came *Frog Hollow*, near the new Central High School, the site of the Wister and the Smith mills. *Fisher's Hollow* was near the mouth of the stream, and was reached by Fisher's lane, which extended from Germantown almost to Frankford. (The part leading up to Germantown avenue from Fisher station is now called East Logan street, and that leading east to Logan is called Lindley avenue). Thomas R. Fisher built the knitting mills here before 1826. Fisher's Hollow Mission, built in 1860 in the side of the hill and still standing, was a famous day-school and Sunday-school. On the hill just south of Fisher's lane, east of the railroad, stands *Sam Dust Village*. *Wakefield*, at 20th and Lindley avenue, between the east and west branches of the Wingohocking, was built in 1798 by the second Thomas Fisher, on land which had been part of the Stenton estate, inherited by his wife, Sarah Logan.

Further down the Wingohocking, in the southwest corner of the township, at 18th and Courtland streets, is *Stenton*, built in 1728 by James Logan (1674-1751), and preserved as a park. Logan was secretary to Penn. and became President of the Council and Chief Justice. He was a horticulturist and student of soils, and his home was quite a social center. He had very friendly relations with the Indians, whom he entertained in numbers, and it is said that he gave the name of a famous chief to the Wingohocking creek, instead of accepting it for himself. *Belfield* is east of old Stenton avenue (Wister street), near 21st and Clarkson avenue, overlooking the Wingohocking valley. It was built in 1810 by Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), the famous portrait painter, proprietor of Peale's Museum in Independence Hall, and father of Raphael and Rembrandt Peale. He was the founder of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and his self-portrait, "The Artist in his Museum," painted in his eighty-third year, is preserved at the Academy. In 1826 Peale sold the property to William Logan Fisher, and it later became the home of the Wisters, who operated the mills. The gardens have been preserved by Sarah Logan Wister Starr. Part of the estate is now occupied by La Salle College.

Limekiln pike extended northwest from 17th and Green lane, leading to the limestone quarries of Montgomery county. (The modern Ogontz avenue follows its general direction, crossing and recrossing it, and the pike has been extended down to 16th and Champlost streets.) Originally it ran from Townsend's mill, near 21st and Church lane, to Samuel Carpenter's (in Pittville); this part was said to be the first road built by white men north of Rising Sun (1683). *Pittville*, named for a local William Pitt, lay near its intersection with Haines street (Bristol road or Meeting House lane). Morrisson's Hall, below Haines street, was the birthplace of many secret societies and the scene of political debates, and still stands. The National Cemetery at Pittville was opened in 1885. Along the Limekiln pike, above Washington lane, lies *Cedar Grove*, with a nucleus of old houses surrounded by new ones. This was formerly known as Pleasantville or Helltown (take your choice), and was renamed for the Cedar Park farm of Robert Steel, breeder of race horses, which was south of Washington lane. The World War Memorial stands in front of the old building of the Presbyterian church.

The modern *West Oak Lane* section is along Ogontz avenue above 72d avenue. *Temple Stadium* is at Vernon road and Michener street, a little west of the City Line Loop at Ogontz and Cheltenham avenues, and seven miles from Temple University's academic center at Broad and Montgomery avenue.

Lindley was a village at 7th and Lindley avenue (old Fisher lane), the station for which still stands near the tracks, although there is no passenger service. This line, the North Pennsylvania Railroad, opened in the 1850's, ran from the "North Penn Depot" at 3d and Berks streets (the tracks being on American street), to Lansdale and Bethlehem. From the Depot to 7th and Tabor road (where it joins the main line of the Reading), the railroad was built in the bed of the old Bristol road, which led from near 2d and Germantown avenue to Bristol township. From Tabor station, the Bristol road ran northeast to McCartersville and Crescentville, and was often called Grubbstown road. *Smoky Hollow* was where Old 2d street pike (Rising Sun avenue) crossed the Wingohocking creek, near Greenmount Cemetery. *Feltonville*, at Fisher lane and Old 2d street pike, near Rockland street, was founded in 1815 by John Felton (1788-1865), who was a captain in the War of 1812, and later a sheriff and assemblyman.

Olney is named for the home of Alexander Wilson (not the ornithologist), which was east of Rising Sun avenue, overlooking the Tacony creek, and stood from 1840 to 1924. Wilson chose the name because he was an admirer of the poet Cowper, of Olney, England. The name became attached to the village at Old 2d street pike (Rising Sun avenue) and Tabor road (then known as *Olney road* or *Olney lane*), and later was extended to the section around Olney station, at Mascher street and Tabor road, and more recently to the shopping center at 5th street and *Olney avenue*, the latter being a modern straight-line thoroughfare. The revised name of Tabor road comes from *Tabor* station, opened in 1873 to serve the Jewish Hospital. Much of the land in Olney was occupied by George Wentz's Pleasant Valley farm. The Champlost mansion, near 2d and Olney avenue, was bought by a George Fox in 1743, and named in honor of the French count who once gave him first-aid treatment which saved his life.

McCartersville, named for Thomas McCarter, and also known as *Unionville* or *McCarthyville*, was near 2d and Grange streets, on what was known as "New 2d street pike," which branched off from Old 2d street (Kensington and Oxford turnpike, now Rising Sun avenue), at Clinton (Mascher) street and Wyoming avenue, and ran north to Township Line road, near Jenkintown. The part in Montgomery county is still called New 2d street. In Philadelphia, 2d street and Mascher street are now cut through independently. New 2d street followed the present line of Mascher street to Grange, then ran northwest along a short oblique section to 2d and Nedro, and north along the present 2d street, to the county line. Many of the houses of old McCartersville are located on the oblique part of the former New 2d street, which for want of a more definite name, is now marked on the maps of the Bureau of Surveys by the slightly confusing name of "Old 2d street" or "Old Mascher street." It could be called Old New 2d street, by analogy with New Old South Church in Boston; it has no relation to the real Old 2d street, further to the east. The Bristol Township Inn was in McCartersville.

Crescentville is in the hollow near the old stone bridge (Asylum pike or Adams avenue) over the Tacony creek, near the foot of Champlost street. Its main street, Crescentville road, which runs along the western edge of Philadelphia's Tacony Creek park to the eastern end of City Line (Cheltenham avenue), has been extended north into Montgomery county under the name Tookany parkway. In the early 1800's Crescentville was called *Grubtown* or *Grubbstown*, for Grub's Mill, but it was later named for the Crescent

Mills, which bore a large star and crescent as a sign. In the 1860's they were operated by William Clark, weaving cloth for army uniforms. Crescentville is said to have had a larger percentage of its male population in the army than any other town in the North, and there is a story that the women of the village ducked a "slacker" in the mill race. Unfortunately Crescentville's famous artist brothers, the Morans, did not paint this scene as an enlistment poster. The victim, one Wynkoop, was actually engaged in "essential" work, shoeing army horses at night in addition to his regular work. In the 1870's the railroad to Newtown was built through the outskirts of Crescentville, and the Finleys established the Crescent Rope Works, which operated for years. The Civil War memorial, with its shield and flag, which stands in front of the little old school on the hill south of the village, never bore any inscription; "everyone knew what it was for."

North of it was the homestead of Thomas Griffiths (five times mayor in the 1730's), known to the writer in his childhood as the home of the Finleys. It was demolished in 1940, as was also Brookwood, built in 1842 by Charles H. Fisher on the hill to the west, with a commanding view of Frankford and the Tacony creek valley. In the 1930's the Brookwood estate was the home of "New Central Park," the successor of Central Park, a commercial resort formerly on North 5th street. The encircling chain of comfortable tenant houses, on Crescentville road, Cheltenham avenue, New 2d street, and Green lane, survive for the present, and there are athletic fields at 2d street and Green lane. A newer Crescentville has arisen on the high ground along Rising Sun avenue, east of the Tacony creek and north of Adams avenue, in the Oxford township area. The Bond Bakery and the Crescentville plant of the Electric Storage Battery Company are located here.

Rowlandville lay along Fisher lane and the Tacony creek, under the Wyoming avenue viaduct, north of the junction with the Wingohocking creek. The Rowlands of Milltown (now Cheltenham) established the manufacture of wagon springs here in 1842; the factory, operated for years by William and Harvey Rowland, is gone, but Fisher lane still runs to the east, crossing the Tacony by a stone bridge (1796), and leading up the hill to Ramona avenue, near the Sears-Roebuck store. *Wyoming Villa* was near D and Wyoming avenue, at a point where Fisher lane ran north and south, northeast of Greenmount cemetery.

7. OXFORD township lay east of Tacony Creek, north of Frankford and Whitehall, bounded on the northeast by Township Line Road (Cottman avenue), the same road which is the northeast boundary of Cheltenham township in Montgomery county. *Trinity Church*, Oxford, on Oxford pike at Disston street, was built 1711 on the site of an early Quaker meeting house. In its churchyard is the stone inscribed:

"No Quaker was she when she died,
So far was she from Quakerism
That she desired to have baptism."

Church road, running from Whitmarsh to Oxford through Ogontz and Cheltenham, was laid out in Colonial times to accommodate the rector of the two parishes. In the 1890's there was an *Oxford Church P. O.* (appearing on one map as *Oxford C. H. P. O.*, which suggests courthouse).

The Oxford pike ran from Frankford avenue and Margaret street to Old 2d street pike (Rising Sun avenue) and Cottman avenue (Township Line road), the junction being known as *Five Points* or *Burholme*. From here to Fox Chase, the name of Oxford avenue has been given to 2d street pike. *Volunteertown*, for the Volunteer Tavern, was at Oxford pike and Martin's Mill road. Another *Five Points* was at the intersection of Oxford pike with Hartshorne or 40-acre lane and Dark Run lane. These are now

Castor avenue and Cheltenham avenue, and the passage of Roosevelt Boulevard through the same intersection led to the construction of *Oxford Circle*.

Cheltenham township, in Montgomery county, covers a strip of land five miles long, on the north side of City Line (Cheltenham avenue), and including Melrose, Ashbourne, Elkins Park, Ogontz (Shoemakertown), Wyncote, and part of Glenside. The section around the Wall House (York road and Church road, on the banks of the Tacony creek, and opposite the Yorktown Theatre) was named for Cheltenham, England, in 1690, and the township and the village celebrated the 250th anniversary in 1940. The name was not generally used for the village at the extreme eastern end of the township until after the post office opened there in the 1870's. While the word Cheltenham does appear in an 1808 map, it was usually called *Milltown*. John and Benjamin Rowland established their shovel factory there in 1796, while Martin's mill was there in 1750. One of the buildings has been retained in the Shovel Shop Gardens in Tookany Park. *Lawndale*, in the vicinity of Old 2d street pike and Levick street, in the Oxford township area, was developed in the 1890's by the Cheltenham Land Company. The site of the *Wentz Farm Reservoir*, at Rising Sun avenue and Comly avenue, is occupied by a playground; the building housing the pumping station still stands. The county boundary was originally the line of Hasbrook avenue, but in 1916 the triangle of land between Hasbrook avenue and the Newtown Branch of the Reading, north of Cheltenham avenue and with a vertex near Cheltenham station, was transferred from Montgomery county to Philadelphia jurisdiction. This section, about one-eighth square mile in area, includes Lawndale station and the site of old Reservoir station, and represents the only change in the boundaries of Philadelphia county in modern times.

The Bustleton pike begins in upper Frankford, at Frankford avenue and Bridge street, passing through *Wheat Sheaf* at Cottman avenue. *Rockville* or *Rocky Hill* was on Frankford avenue (Bristol pike), opposite North Cedar Hill Cemetery. *Hollinsville*, for Edmund J. Hollinshead, was at Bristol pike and Cottman avenue, now surrounded by *Mayfair*, another name taken from London. *Wissinoming*, meaning "land of grapes" or "where we were frightened," is the name of a creek and a section, east of Frankford. The name occurs in a deed dated 1723. Matthias W. Baldwin (1795-1866), the locomotive builder, had a summer home there, which was converted into an old folks' home.

Tacony means "wood" or uninhabited place, and various forms of this name were early applied to the section in and around Oxford Township. Dankers and Sluyter, Labadist missionaries traveling by water from Burlington, N. J., to Newcastle, Del., in 1679, found a village of Swedes and Finns at Takonig, "where they made good beer," on the west bank of the Delaware. Toaconick township is shown on Holme's map. Lynford Lardner, brother-in-law of Richard Penn, built in 1760 a water-front mansion, north of the mouth of the Wissinoming, which he called Tacony. This was near the present Lardner Point Pumping Station (at the foot of Levick street, in the shadow of the Tacony-Palmyra bridge). In 1847 the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad built their *Buena Vista* or *Tacony* station on the Cavender estate, near the foot of Disston street. Passengers often took the boat from Philadelphia, boarding the trains for New York here. The word Tacony now suggests to most of us the Disston Saw Works (1843) and the Tacony-Palmyra vehicular bridge. There was once a station of the same name, near the Tacony creek, in the Glenside region, but this was changed to prevent confusion.

Cedar Grove (Whitaker's Hollow) is on the Olney lane (Tabor road) between the Tacony creek and Asylum pike. Henry Whitaker (1763-1849)

bought the Glebe Land of Oxford Church in 1813, and established cotton mills here, being a pioneer in the production of bed ticking. During the Civil War, the slope nearby became known as Blanket Hill. The *Friends' Asylum*, established in 1814 by Thomas Scattergood, gave the name to Asylum pike (Adams avenue), which coincides with the Roosevelt boulevard for a half mile. *Hill Creek* project, at Adams and Rising Sun avenues, was built on the old Morris farm.

8. LOWER DUBLIN township extended from Cottman avenue to a northwest and southeast line which passed through the upper part of Bustleton. (The same line separates Abington and Moreland townships in Montgomery county.) Originally part of Dublin township, it was called Lower Dublin, to distinguish it from Upper Dublin, which included Ambler, with Jarrettown and other towns on the Limekiln pike (route 152). Lower Dublin extended to the Delaware river until 1853, when the half nearer the river was set apart as Delaware township. In the western corner is *Burholme*, built in 1855 by Joseph Waln Ryers, and named for the Waln estate in England. Robert W. Ryers, a lawyer, was the founder of the museum and library housed in the mansion, and established the animal infirmary near Fox Chase. Ryers station is named for the family.

Fox Chase, named for a hotel which was there as early as 1800, is at the terminus of trolley routes 26 and 50, where Oxford avenue becomes Huntingdon pike (both being part of Old 2d street pike), at Rhawn street. Immediately northeast thereof, near Elberon and Solly avenues, is *Elberon*, named for the town near Long Branch, N. J., where President Garfield died. On Huntingdon pike, beyond the City Line, are *Rockledge* and *Hollywood*. *Ury House*, on Pine road northeast of Fox Chase, is one of the oldest structures in Pennsylvania. Tradition states that Swedes sailing up the Pennypack in 1645 built the fort or blockhouse which is the nucleus of the mansion. A deed given in 1728 stated that the Taylor family had held it "beyond the memory of man." In 1790 Miers Fisher completed the house and gardens, naming it for the Scottish home of the Quaker Barclay. Presidents have been entertained here, and the Crawford family, of Ury school fame, have owned it since 1842. Rhawn street extends east from Fox Chase to Holmesburg; near its intersection with Verree road is *Livezeytown*, named for Thomas Livezey, the great-grandfather of Thomas Livezey of Wissahickon fame. One of the old Livezey houses still stands, about one-half mile east of Verree road, near the Rhawn street bridge over the Reading Railroad (the double-track cutoff leading from Cheltenham to Langhorne).

The Pennypack (Pennepack) or Dublin creek rises near Horsham, above Willow Grove, and flows southeast through Horsham township, Upper and Lower Moreland, and Abington township, in Montgomery county; and through Lower Dublin and Delaware township, in Philadelphia. Throughout its course in Philadelphia the banks are now preserved as park land. The Indian name, sometimes spelled Pemmapecka, is said by Heckewelder to mean "deep, dead water; water without much current." The first village on its course through Philadelphia was *Verreeville*, where Verree road crosses the creek, northeast of Fox Chase. Dr. I. P. Willits* states that Gwin's mill, located there, was the oldest in northeast Philadelphia, and may have even antedated the Townsend-Roberts mill in Bristol township, east of Germantown. During the Revolution Robert Verree removed its ruins and build a solid stone mill, which stood until recently. His descendant, John P. Verree, was a Congressman, and president of the Union League. The Lower Dublin Baptist Church, on Krewstown road, above the creek, was built in

*The Pennypack in Lower Dublin Township. City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 10.

1805, but was founded in 1687 as the Pennepek Church. Its first pastor was Elias Keech, who posed as a minister as a lark, but later became a real preacher. The original building (1707) was the first permanent Baptist edifice. *La Grange* was where Bustleton pike crossed the creek. There have been mills here since 1800; woolen, black-lead, calico printing, and shoddy. In 1831 the Hubbs brothers formed the *La Grange Company*, and campaign handkerchiefs were printed here for "Tippecanoe" Harrison in 1840.

Bustleton is on the Bustleton and Somerton pike, on the hill beyond the Pennypack. In 1768, a tavern was advertised for sale in "Busseltown." S. F. Hotchkin, who was rector of St. Luke's in Bustleton, thinks it may have obtained the name from Brislington, formerly Busselton, near Bristol, England. The latter spelling appears in the deeds of Judge Cox's home at Blue Grass. Others ascribe the name to "Bustling Bess," an early settler. From 1870 till 1926, Bustleton was served by a special branch of the P. R. R., running from Holmesburg Junction, using steam locomotives or gasoline cars. The station (still standing) was the oldest station building in the state, having been used during the Revolution for powder storage and bullet making. Some readers may recall the whimsical notes "from our Bustleton correspondent" which used to appear in *The North American*. *Bell's Corner* was where Castor road joins the Bustleton pike, below the creek, and the *Axe Factory* road ran east from there to Welsh road, crossing the creek at a point under the Roosevelt Boulevard bridge. The axe factory was west of the creek, it became a carpet-yarn mill about the time of the Civil War. *Dungan Hill*, *Sandy Hill* and *Sandiford* were farther down the pike, the latter being near Sandy Run, which flows east into the Pennypack. The building occupied by the Sandiford post office still stands at the corner of Bustleton pike and Loney street, south of Rhawn street. Ralph Sandiford was an early anti-slavery worker. At his death in 1732 his three slaves obtained their freedom, and probably joined the group of former slaves at Harrisburg, near Holmesburg. Modern *Rhawnhurst* lies along Rhawn street, west of the Boulevard.

9. MORELAND township lay beyond Lower Dublin and Delaware, with its greatest width along the Montgomery County line, coming down to a point, near Torresdale. It was named for Nicholas More, who came over with Penn, and was first chairman of the Provincial Assembly, president of the Free Society of Traders, and first Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Moreland Manor included the area which became Moreland township in Philadelphia county, and also two townships in Montgomery county: Lower Moreland (the Bethayres region), and Upper Moreland (Willow Grove), together with the boroughs of Bryn Athyn and Hatboro.

Somerton, the most northerly town in Philadelphia, named for Judge Somers of the District Court, was on the Bustleton pike, partly in Moreland and partly in Byberry township. In Revolutionary times it was *Smithfield*; in 1845 a coach line began to run to "Smithfield, late Somerton," but this attempt to revive the old name did not succeed. *Byberry Point* was just beyond Bustleton, where the Bensalem road branches off from the Bustleton pike. (It is now known as Haldeman street, up to the point where it merges with the Roosevelt Boulevard, U. S. Route 1, below the Byberry Farms.) *Knightsville* was where it crossed into Byberry township, at Red Lion road. *Powelton* (Maple Grove) was at the point where Academy road crossed Red Lion road.

10. UNINCORPORATED NORTHERN LIBERTIES. As explained under Northern Liberties district, this was the remnant of the township after the creation of several districts, townships and boroughs. Roughly,



CYPRESS TREE IN BARTRAM'S GARDENS

Planted in 1735 by John Bartram, and grew to a height of 150 feet. The old tree was dead for many years before it fell in 1920.

Photo by David I. Moore (1908)



HOME OF JOHN BARTRAM, KINGSESSING

This house, built by the naturalist in 1731, is preserved in Bartram's Garden, 54th and Elmwood avenue.



STENTON, BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

In Stenton Park, 18th and Courtland streets, near Wayne Junction. Built 1728 by James Logan.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



GRAVE OF BETSY ROSS

In Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Kingessing.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



FOREPAUGH'S ROW

Built as winter quarters for circus families. Located on Laver street, in East Germantown, Bristol township.

Courtesy of Thomas E. Clemens



RITTENHOUSE MANSION

On Paper Mill run, along Lincoln drive, in Roxborough township, near Germantown. Built in 1707. David Rittenhouse was born here in 1732.

Photo by David I. Moore (1909)



CRESCENTVILLE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

On East Champlost street, overlooking Tacony creek, Bristol township.

Courtesy of Historical Soc. of Frankford



RIISING SUN TAVERN

Old York road and Rising Sun lane, in Unincorporated Northern Liberties

it lay north of Lehigh avenue and south of the Wingohocking creek and the Bristol township line, between Front street road and Germantown road, corresponding to the 33d and 43d wards. Its main east-and-west thoroughfare was Nicetown lane, which many readers may recall as running from Nicetown to Frankford through farmland and brickyards, although most of it has now been abandoned in favor of the straight-line Hunting Park avenue. Lydia Darragh's famous 13-mile walk, which she is said to have undertaken to convey a warning of British troop movements to Washington, was from 2d and Spruce streets, up Frankford road to Frankford creek, then west on Nicetown lane, and down Rising Sun lane and Germantown road.*

Fairhill was a large estate in Northern Liberties township, extending from Germantown road to Frankford road, bought in 1703 and 1712 by Isaac Norris (-1735), Speaker of the Assembly, and Mayor. The mansion (located near what was later 6th and Dauphin streets, in Kensington district), built in 1718 and burned by the British during the Revolution, was remarkable for its flowers and trees and herb garden. The Fairhill Friends' Meeting House, at Germantown road and Cambria street, was built about 1707, and rebuilt in 1886. (The grave of Lucretia Mott is in the burial ground.) Fairhill Square, at 4th and Lehigh avenue, was given to the Commissioners of Kensington district by the Norris heirs in 1848. Fairhill reservoir was at 6th and Lehigh avenue. Fairhill Junction was at 3d and Indiana avenue, where the "North Penn" Railroad crossed the Richmond (Coal Wharf) Branch of the Reading. Norris street is named for the family, also Norris-ton and Norriton.

Rising Sun, or Sunville, was a village around the tavern of that name, operated in Revolutionary times by A. Nice, in the fork of Germantown and York roads, near Ontario street. It is said that the Lenapes used to watch the sun there. Rising Sun lane (Woodpecker lane) extended northeast from this fork to *Stock Yards* station at 2d and Bristol streets, from which point Old 2d street pike led northeast to Fox Chase and Huntingdon Valley, and New 2d street north to Olney, McCartersville and Jenkintown. The name Rising Sun avenue is now applied both to the lane and to Old 2d street. *Franklinville*, laid out in 1852 on the Coleman Fisher estate, by the Franklin Land Company, was at the intersection of Rising Sun and Nicetown lanes, near 5th and Butler streets. There was a *Hartsville* on York road above Rising Sun. *Hunting Park*, at York road and Nicetown lane, was Allen's Race Track, until 1854, when it was bought and given to the city.

Coopersville was described in 1848 as being "out Second street, one mile beyond the pavement," and traces of it can be found at 2d and Tioga streets. *North Penn Junction* was a station west of Coopersville, on the Connecting Railroad (P. R. R.), not named for North Penn township, but for the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Bethlehem, with which it afforded connection. Traces of Nicetown lane remain in front of New Cathedral Cemetery, north of Coopersville, while beyond it is the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases. In the 1850's Mt. Clermont school was at Nicetown and Hart lanes. *Juniata park* was part of the Decatur estate, and Powder Mill lane (Wingohocking street) ran from Nicetown lane, across Frankford creek to Frankford. At the creek was *Comlyville*, once the powder magazine of Stephen Decatur the elder, but later the location of a famous print works referred to in Godey's Lady Book for 1830. The birthplace of the younger Stephen Decatur (1779-1820), the hero of Tripoli, was on the lane, south of the creek. *Rosehill* was in the vicinity of Old Front street road and upper Gunner's run, near modern "C" street and Indiana avenue.

*Lydia Darragh. By Henry Darrach, City History Society pamphlet, Vol I, No. 13.

11. **BYBERRY.** Beyond Moreland was Byberry township, bounded by Poquessing creek, the northeast boundary of the county (meaning "drinking place" or "full of mice"). It was settled by Giles Knight, who came over with Penn, and by the four Walton brothers (Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel, William). Tradition states that it was named for a forgotten town in England, which was supposed to have been the birthplace of the Waltons, although there are records describing the father, William Walton, as being from Oxhill, Warwickshire.

Byberry is now known through Byberry Farms and the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, lying on both sides of Roosevelt Boulevard, from Byberry road to the Poquessing creek, on the old Fair Grounds. The township has always been rural, and in 1812, 1841, and 1856, attempts were made to have it become a part of a different county; at one time Penn was suggested as the name of a new county to be formed from parts of the nearby regions.

Byberry Friends' Meeting (established 1689, erected 1808), stands about a half mile to the east of the boulevard, at the intersection of Byberry, Southampton, Townsend and Thornton roads. *Byberry Square* (and Byberry Post Office) were adjacent to the meeting. *Byberry Cross Roads* (Plumbsock) was at Southampton road and Bensalem road (Roosevelt boulevard), near the main entrance of the hospital grounds. *Mechanicsville*, one mile east, lies along the Black Lake part of the Poquessing, near Dunks Ferry and Mechanicsville roads. *Somerton* extended from Moreland into Byberry township, *Prospect Heights* was north of it in the 1890's. *Tortleburg* or *Terrapintown* was on Trevoise road, near the county line, a mile east, and contained Edward Worthington's store. It was renamed *Pleasantville* about 1865.

The *Red Lion Inn*, on Bristol pike just across the Poquessing, in Bucks county, was built in 1730 by Philip Ames, and was patronized by members of the Continental Congress en route from New York and New England. A picture of it appears on the curtain of the Walnut Street Theatre. On Red Lion road, in Byberry township, was the birthplace (built 1695 by John Rush) of Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), Signer, ambassador to England, and professor of chemistry and medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Rush was chairman of the committee which recommended independence to the Continental Congress.

12. **PENN** township, often called *North Penn*. After the creation of Penn district (South Penn), the township extended approximately from Columbia avenue to School House lane, and from Germantown road to the Schuylkill river, roughly corresponding to the 28th, 32d, 37th and 38th wards. The series of estates, Rockland, Ormiston, Edgley, Woodford, Strawberry Mansion, Robin Hood Dell, including the reservoir site, have been incorporated in the East Park, overlooking the Schuylkill. North of the Park are the cemeteries; South, Central and North Laurel Hill, Mount Peace, Mount Vernon, and the German Lutheran. The mansion house of Laurel Hill estate, built before 1761, stood until the 1920's on Nicetown lane near Ridge road. It is said that a dog belonging to the Chevalier de la Luzerne found truffles growing wild in the grounds. The Laurel Hill Cemeteries were established in 1840, and the annalist Watson was active in securing the transfer thereto of the remains of David Rittenhouse and Thomas Godfrey. Those of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, were stolen at night from their resting place at Bryn Mawr, and placed in the new cemetery, supposedly by his nephew.

North Penn Village, where the men wore goatees, was near 27th and Dauphin streets; east of it were *Gander Hill* and *Swampoodle*. In the

1840's, there were villages named for the "Wild West" (Texas, Oregon and California), somewhere in the township. The Punch Bowl, or Penn Township Hotel, was located near Broad and Diamond streets, on the site of the Second Regiment Armory.* It faced on Turner's lane, which ran northeast to Germantown road. Lamb Tavern road began here and ran northwest, to the Cambria reservoir, crossing the Connecting Railroad on what is now Margie street, at 19th and Huntingdon streets. The Lamb Tavern was at 18th and Cumberland, at the intersection with Islington lane, adjoining the fair grounds and race track. The section near it, southeast of the railroad, was known as *Gillietown*.

The oblique avenues, Glenwood and Sedgley, parallel the "Connecting Railroad," built by the Pennsylvania Railroad to bring its New York trains into West Philadelphia and Broad street. One finds reminders of old estate lines and oblique lanes, such as Turner's and Islington, in the bounds of the cemeteries: Monument, at Broad and Berks streets; Odd Fellows and American Mechanics, at 22d and Diamond; and Glenwood, on Ridge road, from 25th street to Glenwood avenue. The latter has been vacated, and is the site of the James W. Johnson housing unit. *Camac Woods* were bounded on the north by York street, on the south by Camac lane,† which ran from the vicinity of the Punch Bowl southeast to 9th and Columbia, and on the northeast by the upper Cohocksink. The main entrance was at 11th and Montgomery avenue, and the grounds were used in the 1860's for circuses, baseball and balloon ascensions. Elm Grove, the home of William Wagner, who traveled extensively for Girard, stood near the Institute of Science which he built in 1865, at 17th and Montgomery avenue. Meetings of the City History Society were held for a time in its lecture room. Diamond street (2100 N.) was at the "turn of the century" a popular carriage route to the Park, and, with Broad street, became "the" residential street of the section. On Lehigh avenue are Shibe Park and the "Phillies" Ball Park.

Tioga grew up around the station on the Reading, at 20th and Tioga streets. The earlier name of the section was *Kenderton*, for the home of John Stephens Smith (1801-1851), who owned land from 22d to Broad street, and in 1827 legally changed his name to Kenderton Smith. Due to confusion of this name with Kensington, the Reading Railway changed the station to the name of the nearest street, which had been named, like many streets in Penn township (e. g., Montgomery, Berks, Dauphin) for a county in Pennsylvania. The name Kenderton still appears on a church and on a public school, and is used by some business firms. The former *Germantown Junction*, near Broad and Cambria streets, is now *North Philadelphia*, an express stop on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Near it is *North Broad Street*, on the Reading. *Oakdale* was near the intersection of Lehigh avenue with Germantown avenue, which here coincides with 10th street. It was named for a pleasure park which was at 12th and Huntingdon streets, and the name is still used to some extent. Oakdale street runs from 10th to 13th street, below Lehigh avenue.

Nicetown, at Germantown road and Nicetown lane, lay partly in Penn and partly in Northern Liberties township. Cedar Grove, the plantation of Hans Nice (-1736) and his son Anthony (-1762), lay a quarter mile southeast of the center of Nicetown. Hans, originally surnamed deNeus, was a French Huguenot who came to America via Holland. Nicetown lane (now Hunting Park avenue), extended southwest to Mendenhall's ferry over the Schuylkill, between South and Central Laurel Hill, and east to Frankford

*Now the 108th Field Artillery.

†Or Township Line road, separating North Penn from South Penn.

road, although the eastern part has been somewhat shifted in location. Just south of Nicetown, near Germantown avenue, was *Jacksonville* or *Hitesville*, in the 1860's and 70's. The Hatfield House, built in 1760, remodeled in 1835, and bought by Dr. Nathan Hatfield in 1854, stood at Clarissa and Hunting Park avenue, near the Gratz High School, but has been removed to the Park, at 33d and Girard avenue. *Summit* station was north of Nicetown station, on the site of the Midvale Steel Works. *Bellevue* station, where the Norristown branch of the Reading crossed Nicetown lane, served a village and also Pastime Park, later known as Washington Park, at 27th and Allegheny avenue, the scene of Scottish and other national games. During the Civil War, Camp Cadwallader was at 22d and Norris streets, and McClellan Hospital at 18th and Nicetown lane.

Falls of Schuylkill is named for a series of rocks, quite old geologically,

"Where Schuylkill o'er his rocky bed
Roars like a bull in battle."

But this was before the Fairmount Dam raised the water level in 1821. Garrett Garretson, a Swede, settled there in 1680, and his home was standing in 1908. The 1750 map shows a saw mill and a sickle mill on the Falls creek. In 1773, Dr. William Smith, first provost of the University of Pennsylvania, built "Smith's Folly," which still stands in its own grounds, part way up the hill, on Indian Queen Lane. It was here that Smith wrote his impromptu poem, in 1790, when news of Franklin's death came during a thunder storm, to a dinner party at which Rittenhouse and Smith's neighbor, Governor Mifflin, were present:

"Cease, cease, ye clouds, your elemental strife,
Why rage ye thus, as if to threaten life?
Seek, seek, no more to shake our souls with dread,
What busy mortal told you, 'Franklin's dead'?
What though he yield at Jove's imperious nod,
With Rittenhouse he left his magic rod!"

Another neighbor parried Smith's criticism of Sunday fishing with the reply, "Doctor, if your Sunday dinner were at the bottom of the Schuylkill, you would be very apt to fish for it, whether it was Sunday or not." Dr. Smith at one time found it necessary to meet his classes in jail. Another educational innovation, the Pestalozzian system of "bookless" instruction, was introduced in 1808 by Joseph Neef, in the Octagon House on the Smith estate, known as Plush Hill. Further up quaint Queen lane, near the old railroad station and the Hohenadel Brewery, stands a building which at one time or another has housed most of the churches in the Falls, and also the Free Library. The sign in front reads, "The Old Academy, Founded 1819 for the People of the Falls of Schuylkill."

The hill on which the Queen Lane Reservoir and the Woman's Medical College and Hospital stand was the campground of the Continental Army in 1777, and was seriously proposed as the site for the permanent Federal capital. It is said that parties of girl "invaders" were always stopped by scouts, and only released after they had punished a bowl of "sangaree." In 1890 the top of the hill was occupied by Philadelphia Schuetzen Park, now known as the Philadelphia Rifle Club, and located at 8th and Tabor road. The gardens of the Dobson estate, on Abbotsford avenue, the southern rim of the hill, overlooking the city, are being retained as a part of the housing development there—a result of the reluctance of the Dobson heirs to vacate. Washington's headquarters were in the "Plantation of Roxborough," the home of Henry Hill, patriot merchant and financier, who in 1780 rebuilt the house. It was renamed *Carlton* by Cornelius Smith in 1840, and stands between Queen lane and modern Midvale avenue. The new Penn Charter



HOME OF STEPHEN DECATUR

Stood on Powder Mill lane, below Frankford, in Unincorporated Northern Liberties.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



TURNER HOUSE, NORTH PENN TOWNSHIP

Stood near 18th and Diamond streets.

Print furnished by David I. Moore



RED LION INN, 1730

Stands on Bristol pike, in Bucks county, near Torresdale.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



BYBERRY FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 1808

Photo by David I. Moore (1917)



LAUREL HILL, NORTH PENN TOWNSHIP

Built before 1761. Stood on Nicetown lane, near Ridge road.

From "Byways and Boulevards"



PROVOST SMITH HOUSE, 1773

Stands near Indian Queen lane, Falls of Schuylkill, North Penn township.

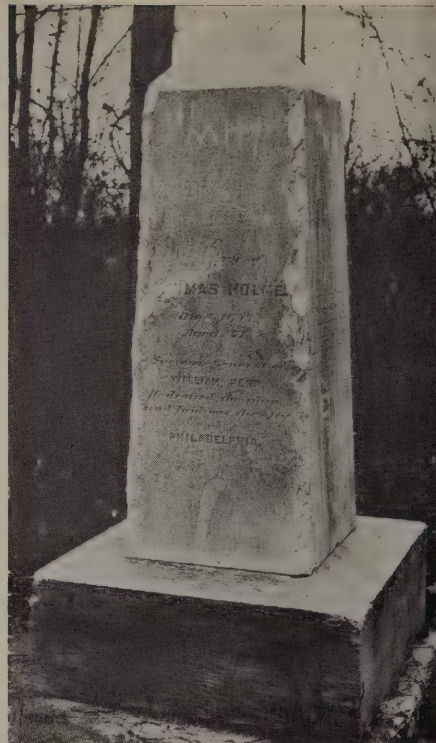
From "Byways and Boulevards"



LOWER DUBLIN SCHOOL HOUSE

School was founded in 1723, in log cabin at right, built on land from estate of Thomas Holme.

Photo by David I. Moore (1923)



GRAVE OF THOMAS HOLME

In Crispin Burial Ground, near Holmesburg. He was Surveyor-General for William Penn. and laid out the original city of Philadelphia.

Photo by David I. Moore



LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY

At Academy and Willits roads, Delaware township, near Holmesburg. Built in 1808, on lot adjoining log school house. Both buildings still stand.

Photo by David I. Moore (1923)



ROWLAND SHOVEL WORKS

On Pennypack Creek, above Holmesburg, in Delaware Township.

Photo by David I. Moore (1915)

School is on West School House lane, which was named for the Germantown Academy. Midvale avenue runs down from *Queen Lane Manor* through what was known as *Mifflin's Hollow*, for Thomas Mifflin, who became governor in 1790. Many of the streets crossing this avenue are named for former mayors, including Stokley, Fox, Vaux, and Henry, the last-named being carried on a concrete viaduct across the Wissahickon to lower Roxborough. *East Falls station*, on the Norristown branch of the Reading, overlooking Midvale avenue, is so named to distinguish it from West Falls, a former stop on the old line to Reading, on the other side of the river.

Falls village was sometimes called *Fort St. David*, for the "Fishing Company of St. David," established in 1747 at the point where the east end of the railroad bridge over the Schuylkill now stands. The "Colony in Schuylkill," famous fishing club, established in 1732 at Egglesfield (West Park), was in 1812 consolidated with St. David's and moved to a house at the mouth of the Wissahickon, now the home of the Philadelphia Canoe Club. It later moved to Rambo's Rock, near Gray's Ferry, and finally to Eddington, on the Upper Delaware. The delicacy of "catfish and waffles" is said to have been introduced by Mrs. Robert Watkins, who kept the Falls Inn, while Robert Evans started the idea of keeping the fish alive in tanks till needed. They were also served at Fountain Park, the Dove and Swan, Palmer's Tavern, and the Robin Hood.

In 1808 or 1809 Kennedy and Carpenter built a chain suspension bridge over the Schuylkill, from the designs of Judge James Finley, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Powers states that Finley was the inventor (in 1801) of the modern suspension bridge, with horizontal roadway suspended from cables of chain or wire, and that the Falls bridge was the largest one of the kind built up to that time. It fell in 1816, due to a heavy snow load, and White and Hazard then built a foot bridge, the first wire suspension bridge ever built, using wire of their own manufacture. The present Falls Bridge, a half mile below the City Avenue Bridge, was built with provision for an upper deck, to be approached directly from the hills on both sides of the river, which was never constructed. The stone railroad bridge, south of the Falls Bridge, is remarkable in that it follows a curved path in its passage across the river.

13. DELAWARE township was constituted in 1853 from the half of Lower Dublin lying along the river. The line began at Cottman avenue between Bustleton pike and Roosevelt Boulevard, and ran to the Axe Factory road bridge (under the boulevard bridge), then to the right along Axe Factory road (on the upper bank of the creek), then northeast along a line to the right of Blue Grass road. The Roosevelt boulevard (U. S. 1) runs near the dividing line; from Cottman street to the Pennypack creek, it is in Delaware township, from there on it is in the part which remained in Lower Dublin. The Evangelical and Baptist Homes, and the Nazareth and Shriners Hospitals, between Pennypack Circle and the creek, are in the Delaware township portion. When it was first decided to create the new township, "Boone" was one of the names voted upon, and received a plurality of votes, due to an erroneous idea that Daniel Boone had been born on Boon-Cot farm, at the mouth of the Pennypack.

Holmesburg is located on the Bristol pike (Frankford avenue), south of the Pennypack creek. Thomas Holme (1624-1695), surveyor-general for William Penn, was granted 1646 acres in Lower Dublin, and he had a country home, "Wellspring," on the upper bank of the Pennypack, above what is now Holmesburg. Thomas Holme left four pounds "for some charitable purpose in Dublin Township, either a school or putting out the child of some honest man, that was poor, to a trade, or some honest way of

livelihood." In 1723 his heirs met this requirement by giving the land for the *Lower Dublin Academy*, which is at the intersection of Academy and Willits roads, a mile north of the creek, and just west of Frankford avenue. The log part of the smaller building was built about this time, antedating the schoolhouse in Germantown, while the main building was built in 1808, partly by a lottery in which most of the proceeds went for prizes and "expenses." The Academy had a long career as private or public school (Stephen Decatur was an early pupil), and was finally sold by the Board of Education to a purchaser who has removed the stucco and restored the fine stone building to its original appearance. Many of the trustees were descendants of John Holme (Judge Holme), probably a relative of Thomas Holme, who came to Lower Dublin in 1685. It is a question for which man Holmesburg was named; as the name was applied at about the time the Academy was built, when Thomas Holme's name was much on people's tongues, Mary Blakiston* thinks it was in his honor.

The Pennypack Mills, east of Frankford avenue, on the south side of the creek, were built by Peter Dale for Charles Saunders, in 1697, and reduced to ruins by a fire in 1880. Near them, on Rhawn street, high above the south bank of the creek, stands Lynfield, built before 1800 by William Lardner, son of General Lynford Lardner, of Tacony. Upstream from Frankford avenue was Rowland station, near the shovel works founded by Jonathan Rowland in 1827. Beyond it is the grave of Thomas Holme, which lies in a plot of land which he laid out as a cemetery, northwest of his house, on a slight rise of ground. This was later known as the Crispin Burying Ground; the monument to Holme was erected by the Academy Trustees in 1863. *Harrisburg* was on Welsh and Ashton roads (near *Ashton* station on the road to Bustleton), and is said to have been started by General Lardner as a home for the slaves whom he freed at his death.

South of Holmesburg, on the pike, was "*Springbrook*," the country home of the tragedian Edwin Forrest (1806-1872), and bequeathed by him as an actors' home. (The Home has since been moved to Bala.†) The House of Correction, opened in 1874, lies along the creek, between the State Road and the river, while the County Prison lies between the railroad and Torresdale avenue. *Collegeville* was located on the Bristol pike, above Holmesburg. *Liddonfield* was a station at Pennypack street, on the P. R. R., serving the Filter Plant. *Pleasant Hill* was near Linden street, while *Torresdale* was the whole region along the Delaware, near the mouth of the Poquesing. The region was once owned by a Swede, Ollie Cockle, and later was known as *Risdon's Ferry*, for John Risdon, who operated a ferry from the foot of Filtter street. In 1850 Charles Macalester, a banker, laid out the town, naming it *Torrisdale* (accent on the second syllable), for his ancestral home in Scotland. The modern spelling and pronunciation is a corruption. The town of *Andalusia*, immediately beyond in Bucks county, takes its name from the water-front home of Nicholas and Craig Biddle, which was named for the city in Spain.

CAUSES FOR CONSOLIDATION

One disadvantage of divided government in Philadelphia was the lack of unified police and fire departments. Each district had its "Captain of the Watch," with a small force under him, but an offender could escape arrest by simply stepping across the line into another district. After the Native American riots an appeal was made to the Legislature, led by Eli K. Price,

*A Few Facts and Traditions about the Lower Dublin Township. City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 9.

†The Philadelphia School of Design for Women (Moore Institute) occupies his town house, at Broad and Master streets, in the South Penn area.

and in 1850 a Consolidated Police Force was organized.* This was under the direction of a marshal, who appointed the patrolmen from those nominated by each district. Their salaries were paid by the districts, and there was considerable feeling over the attempt of the marshal to order an increase, Moya-mensing district refusing to pay it. In regard to drinking on duty, the marshal said "if they desired to go into the taverns, he had no objection to their taking a glass of beer and then proceeding with their official duties."

A picturesque feature of pre-Consolidation days was the Volunteer Fire system. Citizens were organized into engine, hook and ladder, and hose companies, which built their own houses and furnished their own equipment. They received yearly appropriations of about \$300 from the districts in which they were located, and something from the county, so the system was not free of cost to the public. It had once been fairly efficient, but rowdyism had crept in. There was bitter rivalry between companies, with a race to every fire, while rioting and stone-fights were daily occurrences, sometimes resulting in death. There was a song:

"On came Good Will, in its hurried march,
Till it reached the corner of Tenth and Arch,
Down Arch Street came, at stroke of ten,
The Fairmount, drawn by bully men."

So unusual was it for a company to attend to business that a company that was content to put out a fire from one plug, without first pre-empting all the plugs in sight, received special commendation in the press. It was even charged that the Volunteers were given to starting fires, and in 1853 a committee which had been appointed at a town meeting recommended a paid department, stating that the reduction in insurance rates would make up the cost. Eli K. Price was nominated for the State Senate by the City Reform Party, on a platform advocating paid fire department, temperance, and consolidation. (The old firemarks placed on buildings by the different insurance companies were meant to remind the Volunteers of the contributions which the underwriters made to the fire companies, and to show them which houses they should make the greatest effort to save!) The volunteer companies survived for a number of years, but were brought under control in 1855. There was also an agitation for a general tax collector, to collect all county and district taxes, discounting bills for prompt payment and turning the money over to the various districts, saving the large commissions paid to local collectors. At a meeting on February 14, 1853, to petition the Legislature for such a bill, John Cadwalader spoke for outright Consolidation.

There was no efficient system for the numbering of buildings. The numbers were assigned without regard to blocks (as they still are on north-and-south streets in New York City), and an address such as 196 Chestnut street required the additional information "near Eighth street." The Cohock-sink creek remained an open sewer for years because it was between two districts. In 1845, Spring Garden forbade the "running at large" of hogs and goats, but in the city itself, where hogs had become "numerous and uncivil," they were not banned for two years more.

The districts did join in electing Guardians of the Poor and Port Wardens. In 1853 Northern Liberties circulated a petition among the corporate bodies regarding the removal of Windmill Island, and such a method was often used for special causes. District affairs were handled by Boards of Commissioners, while the boroughs and the City had Councils, these bodies having charge of grading, paving and lighting their own streets, building schools, and caring for the poor. Most of them met in the evenings. Land for roads and streets throughout the county was condemned by the County

*Consolidation. By Henry Leffmann, City History Society pamphlet, Vol. I, No. 2.

Commissioners, which also paid the expenses of the Courts, while the County *Board* determined the rate of county tax, and kept a check on expenditures. The districts generally had to rely on voluntary grants of land for streets, and assessed the major part of paving costs on the abutting properties. The tax rates were considered high (\$2.05 per \$100 in Moyamensing, plus 40c county tax), but funds were always low.

The Fairmount Water Works and Dam were built for the City, in 1819, by Frederick Graff, and used water wheels to pump water for the City and the districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, Spring Garden and Northern Liberties. While they were located in Spring Garden district, they charged higher rates in the districts than in the city, and in 1843 Spring Garden and Northern Liberties built a steam "engine house" on the east bank of the Schuylkill above Girard avenue. The City tried to prevent this, claiming that the Schuylkill Navigation Company had given it the sole right to take water from the Schuylkill, but this claim was denied by the Supreme Court. In 1847 there was a break in the reservoir at 26th and Jefferson streets, in "Morris City," Penn township, and the two districts were forced to appeal to the City for temporary service! (The "Spring Garden" pumping station which stood on the site of the rock gardens, just north of Girard avenue, until 1909, was erected by the City in 1883, in front of the site of the earlier station.) Kensington and Richmond drew water from the Delaware, while West Philadelphia and Germantown were in the hands of water companies, which were apparently benevolent despots. The City Gas Works supplied its own section at \$1.90 per 1,000 cubic feet, but charged Southwark, Moyamensing and West Philadelphia a lower rate! The Northern Liberties Gas Company charged \$3, and when its patrons threatened to get a charter for another company, calmly reduced the price and increased the pressure. (This company's name appeared on bills even after the United Gas Improvement Company took over operation.) Frankford had to do without gas because Aramingo would not allow the mains to be laid through its territory. The *Public Ledger* of January 3, 1853 said in an editorial, "If we had one city government and one gas works in Philadelphia, would there then be any reason why gas could not be manufactured as cheap, and as much profit realized from its sale, as in Manchester?"

THE CONSOLIDATION CAMPAIGN

One of the first features of the final movement was a series of letters in the correspondence columns of the papers, signed "Tecumseh." (It is not improbable that these were written by the perennial agitator, Eli K. Price, himself.) They urged the people to put no more dependence in the promises of politicians, but to organize a party to work for consolidation, regardless of paid or volunteer fire departments, and all other issues. The first of these communications appeared June 14, 1853, and they continued at the rate of about two a week. They brought out letters for and against, and finally "Tecumseh" published an address to which signatures could be sent to be used on a call for a public meeting. Those so signing arranged for a mass meeting, which was held August 10, 1853, at which the striking statement was made that the district boundaries were known only to officers of the law and breakers of the law. (Judging from some of the difficulties in determining now where they were, this was about right.) Resolutions to organize a party were adopted, and a General Executive Committee, headed by Morton McMichael, was chosen to make nominations. After this both Whig and Democratic parties declared in favor of Consolidation, while the Native American party advocated leaving the city as it was, with the rest of the county organized as a borough. However, the Consolidation Committee made up a slate of candidates, which was published September 20th.

The election on October 11th resulted in the choice of Eli K. Price for the Senate, and out of four Assemblymen chosen by the City proper, three were Consolidationists, and were elected by heavy majorities. The County ticket were unsuccessful, but the General Executive Committee set itself to drafting a bill to be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Price. A memorial was also prepared by W. L. Hirst estimating the funded debt of the proposed city at under five million dollars, which would be covered by the value of the water works. This independent committee completed its work by December 7th. The boroughs were strong for consolidation, but the farming sections were not so desirous of city government. The Committee, however, soon came to the decision that it would be wasteful to maintain a separate government for the townships, and it was arranged that there should be special farm tax rates, and the northern suburbs were left in charge of their own schools and charities.* They were also given a rather large representation in Councils, and each village was to elect its own Councilman, instead of having a ward elect a group at large.

The question of representation in the State Legislature also perplexed the Committee. Should the City and County continue to elect separate delegations until the next reapportionment? It was decided to let the bill take effect for all purposes except election of legislators. The point had been raised by a correspondent "D. W." that the constitution permitted only four senators to a city, and that unless this could be amended the new city would have less than its proper quota, but this was not allowed to delay action. The bill as drafted was introduced in the Legislature on January 5, 1854, immediately after it convened. Governor Bigler said of it in his message: "Without desiring to express an opinion on the policy, I may say that I regard it as involving vast considerations connected with the welfare of our metropolis, and consequently to the state at large, and as such it should, as I have no doubt it will, command prompt and anxious consideration." The state as a whole took it to be a local measure; Philadelphia should have what she wanted. There was some fear that it would become a dangerously strong political unit. It was then forbidden to divide a city into Senatorial districts, but Price brought out in his defense of the bill the fact that such division had never been forbidden for the election of Assemblymen, and stated also that the rotary system used in electing State Senators, with changing of parties from time to time, would protect the state from domination by Philadelphia Senators. The bill was approved by a special committee composed of Philadelphia members, and on January 14th passed the Senate. The haste was partly due to the tendency of the local bodies to pile up obligations to be assumed by the new City. A number of the districts hurriedly passed loan

*For a number of years, public school teachers throughout the city were elected by School Directors in the various wards, although they were directed and paid by a general Board of Education. In the northern suburbs, local Poor Boards were retained until quite recently; for Roxborough (21st ward, excluding Manayunk), for Germantown (22d ward, including Chestnut Hill), for Bristol township (42d, 49th, and 50th wards), for Oxford and Lower Dublin (including also Frankford, Whitehall, and the short-lived Delaware township), and for Byberry and Moreland. Roxborough maintained a "Poor House" on East Shawmont avenue, Germantown had an "Almshouse" on Pulaski avenue below Rittenhouse lane, while the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor Farm, at Ryan and Rowland avenues, southwest of Holmesburg, had been owned by the local Directors of the Poor since 1809. Bristol and Byberry used their relief funds to pay board for their wards, in various institutions. Except in Roxborough, which made its collections through the municipal Receiver of Taxes, property owners in the various sections involved had to pay small sums each year (4c per \$100 assessed valuation), to special tax collectors. (In the sign "Poor Tax Collector," formerly seen on certain suburban residences, the word "poor" referred to the tax, not to the collector!) The institutions were closed, and the local boards dissolved, in January, 1938, when their work was merged with that of the rest of the city.

bills for markets and railroads, and Southwark borrowed \$16,000 for a park, although Penn district made its park project subject to the approval of the new City Council.

During passage through the lower house, some opposition developed. A number of remonstrances were received, including a formal protest from Blockley township. City Councils appointed a committee to proceed to Harrisburg "to protect the interests of the city." Most of the District Boards of Commissioners passed resolutions requesting their own dissolution, and "pointing with pride" to their past work, and these, with the popular petitions and the resolutions of the Consolidation Committee, resulted in the passage of the bill with only two dissenting votes, practically as drafted by the committee. The few amendments inserted by the Assembly were approved by the Senate, and the bill was sent to Erie by special messenger, where the Governor signed it on February 2, 1854.

Consolidation was one of the "high spots" of Philadelphia history, and its story will always be of interest to Philadelphians. Penn's "Prayer for Philadelphia," recorded in bronze on the walls of the City Hall Court Yard, is as pertinent for the great city of our time as it was for the tiny port-town of the "Holy Experiment":

"And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou was born, what love, what care, what service and what travail there have been to bring thee forth, and to preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee.

"Oh, that thou mayest be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee, that, faithful to the God of thy mercies, in the life of righteousness thou mayest be preserved to the end.

"My soul prays to God for thee that thou mayest stand in the day of trial, that thy children may be blessed, and thy people saved by His power."

THE BOUNDARIES

Condensed from the pamphlet "Boundaries of the Incorporated Districts, Boroughs and Townships of Philadelphia County, included in the Act of Consolidation, February 2, 1854," edited by Lewis R. Harley, Ph.D., embodying researches by George S. Webster and William K. Gorham, of the Bureau of Surveys, published in 1908 by the Executive Committee of Founder's Week, for the 225th anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia (now out of print).

A. The Old City; from what is now Vine st. on the north to what is now South st. on the south, fronting on the Delaware nearly a mile, and westward for about two miles to the Schuylkill river.

B. The Districts: 1. *Southwark*, incorporated by Act of Assembly Mar. 26, 1762 (Smith's Laws, Vol. 1, p. 248) and Apr. 18, 1794 (Smith's Laws, vol. 3, p. 130), boundary changed May 15, 1850 (Pa. Laws 762). Beginning at South st. and Delaware river, W. along S. side of South st. to Passyunk rd., S. W. along W. side of Passyunk rd. to Reed st., E. along the N. side of Reed st. to 7th st., S. along E. side of 7th st. to Mifflin st., E. along N. side of Mifflin st. to 5th st., S. along W. side of 5th st., E. along S. side of Mifflin st. to the Delaware, then N. along the various courses of said river to the place of beginning.

2. *Northern Liberties*, incorporated Mar. 28, 1803 (Smith's Laws, vol. 4, p. 35) as a township; Mar. 16, 1819 (Smith's Laws, vol. 7, p. 177) as a district, with slightly changed boundaries. From the middle of 6th st. to the Delaware river, and between Vine st. and the Cohocksink creek. [See p. 99 for the details.]

3. *Kensington*, incorporated Mar. 6, 1820 (Smith's Laws, vol. 7, p. 260), acts enlarging district approved Apr. 6, 1848 (P. L. 357), Apr. 6, 1850 (P. L. 396), Apr. 6, 1852 (P. L. 271), Apr. 23, 1852 (P. L. 662). Beginning at York st. and Delaware river, W. along center of York st. to center of Belgrade st., S. to center of Norris st., W. to W. side of Frankford av., N. to a point 120' N. of Lehigh av., N. W. parallel with Lehigh av. to a point west of Kensington av., W. parallel with Lehigh av. and 120' N. therefrom, to a point 120' E. of 6th st., N. parallel with 6th st. to a point 120' N. of Somerset st., W. to E. side of Germantown av., S. to 6th st., S. along 6th st. to center of Thompson, E. to Canal st. [old Canal st., now Orkney st., etc., see p. 99, W. B. C.],

thence along the various courses of Canal st. (being the bed of Cohocksink creek) to Delaware river, thence by the river to the beginning.

4. *Spring Garden*, incorporated Mar. 22, 1813 (Smith's Laws, vol. 6, p. 37), enlarged Mar. 2, 1827 (Smith's Laws, vol. 9, p. 276). Along Vine st. to 6th st., thence N. to a point 200' N. of Poplar st., thence W. parallel with Poplar st. to center of Broad st., W. parallel with Vine st. to Schuylkill river, thence S. to Vine st., thence along the N. side thereof to 6th st.

5. *Movamensing*, incorporated as township Mar. 24, 1812 (Smith's Laws, vol. 5, p. 341), as district Apr. 5, 1848 (P. L. 339), boundary changed May 15, 1850 (P. L. 762). Beginning at a point on the River Delaware 200' S. of McKean st., W. to a point 200' W. of W. side of Broad st., N. to a point 200' S. of S. side of Tasker st., W. to low water mark on the Schuylkill, N. along various courses of said river to S. side of South st., E. to Passyunk rd., thence by W. and S. boundary of Southwark to Delaware river, down the said river to place of beginning.

6. *Penn District* [known as "South Penn"], incorporated Apr. 19, 1843 (P. L. 344), Feb. 26, 1844 (P. L. 52), area reduced Feb. 17, 1847 (P. L. 114). Beginning at a point in the middle of 6th st., 200' N. from N. side of Poplar st., N. to Germantown av., along center of Germantown av. to a point 100' N. of Susouhanna av., W. to a point 200' W. of W. side of 10th st., S. to old Camac st., thence N. W. along old Camac st. to a point 200' W. of Broad st., S. to a point 200' N. of Columbia av. [230' N. of present N. side of Columbia av., W. K. G.J, W. to low water mark of the River Schuylkill, S. to a point 200' N. of Poplar st., thence E. parallel with Poplar st. and with Vine st. to the center of Broad st., thence E. parallel with Poplar st. and 200' N. therefrom, to place of beginning.

7. *Richmond*, incorporated Feb. 17, 1847 (P. L. 181), boundary changed Mar. 25, 1848 (P. L. 250, sec. 3), Feb. 19, 1849 (P. L. 73), Apr. 6, 1852 (p. 271), Apr. 23, 1852 (p. 662). Beginning at middle of York st. and Delaware river, along the E. boundary of Kensington, to Frankford av. and Hart la., W. along the S. side of Hart la. to W. side of Emerald st., thence N. E. along same to N. E. side of Westmoreland st., then E. along same to E. side of Salmon st., N. E. along same to a point 350' N. of Pike st., thence E. along a line parallel with Pike st. and 350' N. therefrom, to the River Delaware, thence S. W. along same to place of beginning. [The line parallel to projected Pike st. crosses Richmond st. beyond Wheat Sheaf lane, and passes through the N. E. Sewage Disposal Works, parallel to the P. R. R. Bridge Route. W. B. C.]

8. *West Philadelphia*, incorporated as borough Feb. 17, 1844, p. 44; title changed Apr. 3, 1851, p. 302; boundary changed Mar. 14, 1850, p. 215. Beginning on west side of the River Schuylkill, at the mouth of Sweet Briar creek (about 1400' N. W. of Girard av.) thence S. W. along creek, through Eagle Farm to the Falls of Schuylkill road (said point being about 90' N. of Poplar st. and about 25' E. of 41st st.), S. along center of said road to Westminster av., W. to the center of Mill creek, east of 52d st., S. by the several courses thereof to N. side of Haverford rd. (about 80' W. of 46th st.) thence E. along N. side of Haverford rd. to a point opposite the E. wall of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, S. along said E. wall by the several courses thereof to southern line thereof, thence due south to Mill creek (about 44th and Market sts.) S. along center of said creek to N. side of Baltimore av. (about 100 ft. E. of 43d st.), E. along N. side of Baltimore av. to the westerly line of Hamilton village (about 200' E. of 41st st.), S. along said line to the N. line of Woodland av. (about 100' E. of 41st st.), then N. E. along N. side of Woodland av. to old Philadelphia Almshouse Property Line (about 20' S. of Walnut st.), S. E. along said property line to River Schuylkill, N. along west side of said river, low water line, to mouth of Sweet Briar creek, aforesaid place of beginning. [The Almshouse property line extended S. E. from near 34th and Walnut sts., to the mouth of Beaver creek (opposite Pine st.) lying between Hare la., which extended S. E. from near 33d and Chestnut sts., and modern South st., which extends S. E. from 33d and Spruce sts. When the University of Pennsylvania moved from 9th and Chestnut sts. in the 1870's, it took over from the city the portion of the Almshouse property lying between the Almshouse buildings and this line, so that most of the campus site was in Blockley township. W. B. C.]

9. *Belmont*, incorporated Apr. 14, 1853 (P. L. 422). Beginning at the mouth of Sweet Briar creek, S. W. along the N. boundary of West Philadelphia, and W. along the center of Westminster av. to Haverford av., thence N. W. along the center of Haverford av. to Fountain rd. (about 200' E. of 63d st.), thence N. along center of said road to a point opposite to the dividing line between the lands formerly of Jacob P. Jones and George Prentice (said point being about 40' S. of Lansdowne av.), thence W. by said dividing line [approximately old Hunter's la.], to Merion rd., thence N. along the center of said road to a point opposite the dividing line between the lands late of Lewis Jones and William P. Walters (said point being in the bed of Jefferson st., W. of 63d st.), thence W. on said dividing line to a point in the center of Virginia rd., thence on said road to the dividing line between the properties of A. J. Pleasanton and Leonard Frailey (said point being west of 66th st.), thence N. by said line to a cornerstone,

thence by the same course through the lands of Israel W. Morris [now Morris park], to the county line (City av.), near the center of 66th st., thence N. E. on City av. to low water mark on the River Schuylkill, thence S. along said river to the place of beginning.

C. *Boroughs*: 1. *Germantown*. Beginning at the center of Washington la., extending S. E. along the center of Wissahickon av. and the line of Wissahickon av. produced, to a point about 300' S. E. of the present Roberts av., thence N. E. to a point where Stenton av. produced southward would intersect with the center line of present Roberts av. (said point being S. E. of Wayne Junction), thence N. along the center of Stenton av., along its several courses, to the center of Washington la., thence S. W. along Washington La. to the place of beginning. [Modern Roberts av. runs N. E. from Wissahickon av., below Fernhill Park, then veers to the left (to avoid the railroad) to Berkley st. and Wayne av., above Wayne Junction. It begins again below Wayne Junction, and runs from Wayne av. to Germantown av. It is on this latter stretch, at a point in front of the Brown Instrument Co., that the line of Stenton av. begins. This runs about 1000 ft. N., as a projected line; then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N., as Stenton av., from Germantown av. to E. Logan st.; then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N., as a projected line, to the east end of E. Wister st., near Belfield av.; then about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N., under the name Wister st., to 66th av., beyond Cheltenham av.; where it meets the new highway Stenton av., coming up from Broad and Godfrey av., and turns N. W., following Stenton av., to Washington la. and to Chestnut Hill.]

2. *Frankford*, incorporated Mar. 7, 1800 (Smith's Laws, vol. 3, p. 418), enlarged April 4, 1831 (P. L. 471) and Apr. 5, 1853 (P. L. 302). Beginning at a point in the middle of Frankford creek and the present Wakeling st., thence N. W. along the S. property line of the Fittler property to the intersection of [Little] Tacony creek and Margaret st., thence by the various courses of the creek, in a northerly and westerly direction to Leiper st., thence S. W. in the bed of Leiper st. to Harrison st., thence N. W. in the bed of Harrison st. to Horrocks st., thence S. in the bed of Horrocks st. to a point about 335' N. of Orthodox st., thence W. to the intersection of the S. side of Orthodox st. and the N. E. side of Adams rd., thence S. W. about 880' to a point, thence S. W. to the middle of Frankford creek, thence along the various courses of Frankford creek to the place of beginning. (See p. 110.)

3. *Manavunk*, Acts of Assembly Apr. 1, 1834, and Mar. 3, 1847 (P. L. 214). Jury report confirmed June 11, 1840, Quarter Sessions Docket (vol. 12, p. 361). Beginning on the River Schuylkill at the mouth of Cinnamon run, thence by a line N. $46^{\circ} 15'$ E. 124.5 perches to a stake set for a corner near the house of John Bloom, deceased, thence S. $53^{\circ} E.$ 244 perches to the N. side of Green la. (just south of Manavunk av.), thence S. $36^{\circ} E.$ 251.8 perches to a mark in a rock (said point being near the E. side of Hermit st. and the S. line of Pechin st.), thence S. $63^{\circ} 34' W.$ 89.7 perches (said line being E. of Hermit st.) to the Schuylkill river, thence by the said river to the place of beginning.

4. *Bridesburg*, incorporated April 1, 1848 (P. L. 1849, p. 720), enlarged Apr. 30, 1850 (P. L. 649). Beginning at the junction of the River Delaware and Frankford creek, S. along river until it meets the N. line of the property of Mortimer Lewis (about 350' N. of Pike st. [which is N. of Wheat Sheaf la.], thence along the said Lewis' line in a westerly direction until it meets the Point rd. (Richmond st.), thence pursuing a direct line through other properties west of Point rd., about the line of Kerbaugh st., formerly Green la. [now Luzerne st.] until it strikes the middle of Frankford creek, N. E. along said creek to the Delaware.

5. *Whitehall*, incorporated Apr. 9, 1849 (P. L. 541), Apr. 9, 1850 (P. L. 418), boundary changed and part of the borough added to Frankford, Apr. 5, 1853 (P. L. 302). Beginning at the intersection of the middle of Frankford creek with the present Wakeling street, thence N. W. along the S. property line of the Fittler property to the intersection of [Little] Tacony creek and Margaret st., thence up the creek to the intersection of Fillmore st., thence N. E., following the N. line of property now or late of James D. Pratt, J. B. Matlack and Isaac F. Baker, to the N. E. corner thereof, thence S. by the E. line of Isaac F. Baker's land to the land now or late of John Deal, thence S. by the E. line of John Deal's and A. Cummings' land to the River Delaware and the mouth of Frankford creek, thence along the middle of the said creek to the place of beginning. [The closing line referred to crosses Tacony st. beyond its intersection with Fraley st., and then runs down to the river through the Arsenal grounds, on the city side of the projected line of Sanger st.]

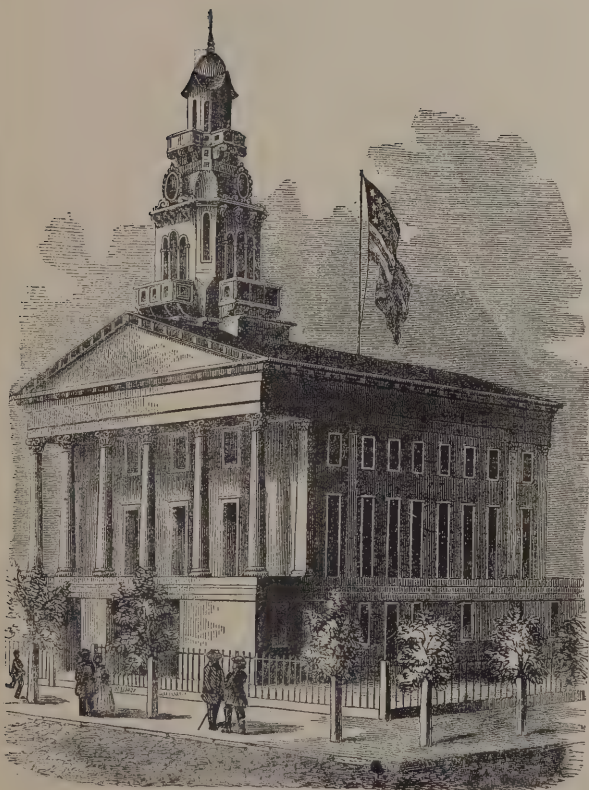
6. *Aramingo*, incorporated Apr. 11, 1850 (P. L. 449). Beginning at a point on the W. side of Salmon st., at the intersection of the contemplated boundary line of Bridesburg (about the line of Green la. or Kerbaugh st. [now Luzerne st.], thence N. W. to the center of Frankford creek, thence up the creek to a point opposite the N. boundary line of Anna Stewartson (just above the point where Old Front St. rd. would cross Frankford creek), thence along the N. boundary line of Anna Stewartson N. $50^{\circ} W.$ 2 perches, N. $42^{\circ} W.$ 16 perches, S. $63^{\circ} W.$ 48 perches, N. 63.3 perches, west 36.2 perches, to a point where the N. line of Front St. rd. intersects Nicetown rd., thence extending down the W. side of said Front St. rd. to its intersection with Hart la., thence



RICHMOND



SOUTHWARK



SPRING GARDEN



MOYAMENSING

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS' HALLS



NORTHERN LIBERTIES COMMISSIONERS' HALL
3d street below Green.



WEST PHILADELPHIA COMMISSIONERS' HALL
The only one surviving, southeast corner of 37
Market streets.



CITY HISTORY SOCIETY

Photo by David I. Moore

Excursion to American-Swedish Historical Museum, on October 15, 1932.

Bottom row, from left : Dr. Amandus Johnson, John J. L. Houston, Gilbert S. Bailey, William MacLean Jr., Adrien W. Vollmer, Walter F. Estlack.

Top row, from left : Miss Cora Campbell, Miss Meria Knight, Mrs. R. A. G. Mimms, Mrs. A. J. Rowland, Clifton Mimms, Miss Amy H. Dowe, Miss Ann Harned, Miss Anna B. Ranck, Alfred Rigling, Frederick D. Langenheim, Miss Anna F. H. Knight, Dr. Emlen Wood, David I. Moore.

Philadelphia Firms and Institutions Named for Localities. Andalusia, Andorra (2), Angora (2), Aramingo (6), Bala (7), Bartram, Belfield (9), Bell's Corner, Belmont (20), Branchtown (3), Brewertown (2), Bridesburg (10), Burholme (8), Bustleton (3), Byberry (2), Cedar Park (5), Cheltenham (11), Chestnut Hill (34), Clearview (2), Cohocksink, Cresheim (7), Cynwyd, East Falls (4), East Germantown (3), Elmwood (9), Fairhill (6), Fairmount (18), Falls of Schuylkill (8), Feltonville (2), Fern Rock (10), Fernwood (3), Five Points (2), Fox Chase (9), Francisville, Frankford (78), Franklinville (3), Germantown (88), Girard Point, Glen Willow (2), Gray's Ferry (3), Greenville, Haddington (6), Harrowgate (2), Hestonville, Holmesburg (4), Juniata (4), Kenderton (2), Kensington (43), Lawndale (11), League Island (3), Leverington (3), Lindley (9), Logan (20), Lower Dublin, Manayunk (11), Mayfair (35), Milestown, Millbourne (4), Mt. Airy (8), Mt. Pleasant (2), Mt. Vernon, Myk. (2), Moyamensing (2), Negley Hill, Nicetown (8), North Penn (8), North Philadelphia (19), Northern Liberties (5), Oak Lane (20), Oakdale (3), Old York Road (5), Olney (29), Overbrook (35), Oxford (19), Paschallville (4), Passyunk (8), Pelham (5), Penn Treaty (5), Pittville, Point Breeze, Point-no-Point, Port Richmond, Rhawnhurst (2), Richmond (21), Rising Sun (14), Rockledge, Rosehill, Roxborough (14), Sedgwick (7), Shackamaxon (2), Shawmont (2), Sherwood (13), Somerton (6), Somerville, Southwark (17), Spring Garden (12), Stenton (18), Tabor (5), Tacony (16), Tioga (36), Torresdale (2), Uberville, Wakefield (2), West End (6), West Oak Lane (2), West Philadelphia (46), Whitehall, Wicaco (2), Wissahickon (8), Wissinoming (9), Wyndmoor (4), Wynnefield (18).

along the S. side of Hart la. to Emerald st., and along the N. boundary of Richmond to the place of beginning.

D. *Townships.* 1. *Passyunk*, boundary affected by Acts of Assembly Apr. 5, 1848, p. 339, and May 15, 1850, p. 762. Beginning at a point on the Delaware river, 200' S. of McKean st., W. to a point 200' W. of Broad st., N. to a point, 200' S. of S. line of Tasker st., thence W. to low water mark on the Schuylkill, thence S. along the various courses of the Schuylkill, and up the River Delaware to place of beginning.

2. *Blockley*. Beginning at the west side of the Schuylkill, at the mouth of Mill creek, N. along the center of Mill ck. to the center of Baltimore av. (about 100' E. of 43d st.), S. W. along the center of Baltimore av. to the center of Ameaseka creek (just west of the line of 55th st.), thence along the center of the creek, S. W., to the center of Cobbs creek, thence N. W. along Cobbs creek to the center of City av., then N. E. along the center of City av., to a point near the center of 66th st., thence S. W. along the Belmont and West Philadelphia lines to Mill creek and Baltimore av., thence along the S. boundary of West Philadelphia to the Schuylkill river, and down the Schuylkill.

3. *Kingsessing*. Beginning at the mouth of Mill creek and the west side of the Delaware [should read Schuylkill], N. along the center of Mill creek to Baltimore av., thence W. along the center of Baltimore av. to the center of Ameaseka creek (about 55th st.), thence S. W. along said creek to center of Cobbs creek, thence S. along center of Cobbs creek to Darby creek, thence S. along center of Darby creek to Bow creek, thence E. along the center of Bow creek to the Back Channel [the one separating Hog Island, not the League Island Back Channel], thence S. E. along the center of Back Channel to the Philadelphia and Delaware county line, thence S. along the said county line to the River Schuylkill, thence N. E. along the several courses of the said river.

4. *Roxborough*. Beginning at a point on the Schuylkill river, opposite the line of School House la. produced, thence N. E. to a point in Wissahickon av. E. of the Germantown Branch of the P. R. R., N. W. along the center of Wissahickon av. to the center of Northwestern av. (County line), thence S. W. along the center of Northwestern av., to low water mark on the Schuylkill, thence S. E. along said river, passing around Manayunk, and then down the river to place of beginning.

5. *Germantown township*. Beginning at the intersection of Washington la. and Wissahickon av., N. E. along the center of Washington la. to Stenton av., N. W. along the center of Stenton av. to Northwestern av. and county line, S. W. along the center of county line to Wissahickon av., thence S. E. along the center of Wissahickon av. to Washington la. and place of beginning.

6. *Bristol*. Beginning at the intersection of Germantown av. and Stenton av., N. along the center of Stenton av. to 66th av. N., thence N. W. along the center of Stenton av. to Cresheim av. [Ivy Hill rd.], thence N. E. along the center of Cresheim av. (here the county line), to Cheltenham av., S. E. along center of Cheltenham av. to Tacony creek, thence S. E. along center of Tacony creek to Wingohocking creek, W. along the center of Wingohocking creek to 6th and Annsbury sts., thence S. W. (along the old 22d and 33d ward boundary line) crossing Wingohocking st., to Germantown av. about 50' N. of Cayuga st., N. W. along the center of Germantown av. to Roberts av. [below Wayne Junction], thence S. W. along the center of Roberts av. to the center of Stenton av. produced southward [in front of the Brown Instrument Co.], thence N. along Stenton av. produced, to Germantown av. and place of beginning.

7. *Oxford*. Beginning at a point on the Delaware river and Township Line road, now Cottman st., thence N. W. along center line of Township Line road, to Montgomery county line, S. W. along said county line to Cheltenham av., N. W. along the center of Cheltenham av. to Tacony creek, S. E. along the centers of Tacony and Frankford creeks, thence along the Frankford and the Whitehall lines and old north line of the Frankford Arsenal to the Delaware river, thence N. E. to place of beginning. See p. 130 regarding Lawndale annexation.

8. *Lower Dublin*. Beginning at the intersection of Cottman st. or Township Line rd., and the Montgomery county line, S. E. along the center of Cottman st. to a point 74.6 perches S. E. of the Bustleton and Somerton turnpike (a corner of land of Jacob Baker and William B. Cottman [N. W. of the intersection of Roosevelt blvd. with Cottman st.], thence along the line dividing lands of Jacob Baker, John Snyder, Samuel Conn and William Bartolett on the N. W., and of Wm. B. Cottman, Samuel B. Conn, David Saul, James Saul and Wm. McMullen on the S. E., N. 41° 42' E. 258 perches to the south side of Pennypack creek, and continuing the same course, crossing Pennypack creek, a farther distance of 5 perches, to the middle of [Axe] Factory rd., leading toward Holmesburg, thence along the said road S. 39° 38' E. 32 perches, S. 29° 8' E. 29.8 perches, thence crossing land of Wm. B. Comly, and on a line between lands of Charles Neville on the N. W. and John Neville on the S. E., N. 41° 42' E. 168.8 perches, to a stone in the center of Welsh rd., thence continuing on the same course between lands of Jesse Comly, Estate of Joseph Ashton and others on the N. W., and land of Isaac Dewees, Joseph Ashton and others on the S. E., the further distance of 370.68 perches, to the Moreland township line, N. W. along it to the Montgomery county line, thence S. W. along it to the center of Cottman st. [The line here referred to, from Cottman st.

to Moreland township line, was the boundary of Delaware township, separated from Lower Dublin in 1852. It ran in a generally N. E. direction, first on the left side of Roosevelt blvd., then jogged along Axe Factory rd., passing under the boulevard, then ran N. E., to the right of the boulevard.]

9. *Moreland*. Beginning at the intersection of the Montgomery county line and the Horsham and Byberry rd., thence E. along center of said road to the intersection of the center line of Worthington road and the center line of Worthington rd. produced, to a point (said point being on the center line of Red Lion rd. produced and about 2200' W. of the intersection of Red Lion rd. and the Byberry and Bensalem rd. [now Halde-man st.], thence S. E. along center of Red Lion rd. and of said road produced to a point about 3700' E. of Academy rd., thence S. W. about 1700' to a point, thence S. E. about 2000' to the Byberry creek, thence N. W. along a line dividing Moreland township from Delaware and Lower Dublin townships, to the Montgomery county line, thence N. E. along the county line to place of beginning.

10. *Unincorporated Northern Liberties*. Beginning in Germantown av., 120' N. from the N. side of Somerset st., thence N. W. along the center of Germantown av. to a point about 50' N. W. of Cayuga st., thence E. along the Bristol line and the Wingohocking and Frankford creeks, to the Aramingo line, down Front St. rd. to Hart la., S. E. along S. line of Hart la. to Frankford av., S. W. along W. side of Frankford av. to a point about 120' N. of Lehigh av., thence N. W. and W., parallel to Lehigh av., to a point 120' E. of 6th st., N. to a point 120' N. of Somerset st., W. to point of beginning.

11. *Byberry*. Beginning at the intersection of the Montgomery county line with the Byberry and Horsham rd., thence generally southerly along the Moreland line to the Byberry creek, thence N. E. along the center of Byberry creek to Poquessing creek, thence N. and W. along the center of Poquessing in its various courses to the Bucks county line, thence S. along the said county line about 2000' to a point, thence N. W. along said county line and the center of County Line rd. to the intersection of the county lines of Philadelphia, Montgomery and Bucks counties, thence S. W. along the Montgomery county line to place of beginning.

12. *Penn Township* [known as "North Penn"], enlarged Feb. 17, 1847 (P. L. 114). Beginning on the west side of Germantown av., 100' north of Susquehanna av., W. along the N. boundary of Penn district to the low water mark on the Schuylkill, N. to a point near School House la., E. along the S. lines of Roxborough and German-town borough, to Roberts av. and Germantown av., S. E. along Germantown av. to place of beginning.

13. *Delaware*. Voting precinct created in Lower Dublin township by Act of As-sembly May 3, 1852 (P. L. 1852, p. 532). Confirmed as separate township by Court of Quarter Sessions, June 26, 1852. Beginning in the middle of Township Line rd. (Cott-man st.), 74.6 perches S. E. of Bustleton and Somerton turnpike, N. E. along Lower Dublin township line to Moreland township line, then S. E. to Byberry creek, down Byberry creek and Poquessing creek to Delaware river, S. W. along said river to Cottman st., then N. W. to place of beginning.

SUBURBAN POST OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

The asterisks in each column indicate which post offices were in operation at the													
stated date.	1832	1851	1859	1875	1883	1890	1832	1851	1859	1875	1883	1890	
Andora (1)		*	*				Manayunk	*	*	*	*	*	
Blockley (2)			*				Milestown	*	*	*	*	*	
Bridesburg		*	*				Mount Airy		*				
Bristol (3)			*				Nicetown					*	
Bustleton	*	*	*	*	*	*	Oak Lane				*	*	
Byberry	*	*	*	*	*	*	Olney	*			*	*	
Chestnut Hill	*	*	*	*	*	*	Oxford Church...		*	*	*	*	
Crescentville				*	*	*	Penn Township... *						
Falls of Schuyl-kill	*	*	*		*	*	Pittville				*	*	
Feltonville			*				Port Richmond...		*	*	*	*	
Fern Rock					*	*	Rising Sun	*	*	*			
Fox Chase		*	*	*	*	*	Roxborough	*					
Frankford	*	*	*	*	*	*	Sandiford				*	*	
Germantown	*	*	*	*	*	*	Somerton	*	*	*	*	*	
Greenwich					*	*	Spring Garden ...	*					
Holmesburgh	*	*	*	*	*	*	Tacony			*	*	*	
Kensington	*	*	*				Torresdale			*	*	*	
Kingsessing (4)...	*	*	*				Verree's Mills ...			*	*	*	
Leverington		*	*				Wheat Sheaf (5)			*			
Lindley				*	*		West Phila.	*	*	*	*	*	
Logan					*	*							

(1) in Upper Roxborough, not to be confused with the modern Andorra, near Chestnut Hill.

(2) in Hestonville, at Lancaster avenue and Master street.

(3) in Branchtown.

(4) at Darby and Gray's Ferry roads.

(5) at Bustleton pike and Cottman street.

Some Past and Present Schools Named for Towns: Belmont, Boon's Dam, Bridesburg, Fairhill, Feltonville, Fox Chase, Frankford, Germantown, Heston, Kenderton, Kensington, Lawndale, Levering, Logan, Movamensing, Northern Liberties, Oakdale, Olney, Overbrook, Passyunk, Penn Township, Point Breeze, Richmond, Rittenhousetown, Roxborough, Shawmont, Southwark, Spring Garden, Weccacoe, West Philadelphia, Wissahickon.

Churches Named for Towns in Philadelphia: Belmont, Blockley, Blue Bell, Bridesburg (3), Burholme, Bustleton, Byberry (2), Cedar Park, Chestnut Hill (5), Clearview, Crescentville (2), Elmwood (2), Fairhill (2), Falls of Schuylkill (3), Fox Chase (2), Frankford (10), Germantown (13), Greenwich (2), Hamilton Village, Hestonville, Holmesburg (3), Kensington (5), Kingsessing, La Mott, Lawndale (2), Levering, Lindlev, Logan (2), Lower Dublin, Manatawna, Manayunk (2), Mantua, Mayfair, Mt. Airy, Mt. Vernon (Myk.), Nicetown (2), Oak Lane (4), Olney (3), Overbrook (2), Port Richmond, Rhawnhurst, Richmond (2), Roxborough (2), Sherwood, Somerton, Somerville, Tabor (2), Tacony (3), Tioga (4), Torresdale (2), Wakefield, West Philadelphia (3), Whitehall, Wissahickon (3), Wissinoming (4), Woodland (2), Wynnefield.

Some Highways Named for Towns and Estates: Abington, Angora, Aramingo, Ashton, Ball, Bartram, Belfield, Belmont, Bensalem, Blue Grass, Bonnafton, Bristol, Burholme, Bustleton, Byberry, Callowhill, Cardington, Carpenter la., Cedar Park, Champlost, Cheltenham, Chestnut Hill, Cinnamonson, Cliveden, Crescentville, Cresheim, Dyott, Eastwick, Elberon, Elmwood, Erdenheim, Essington, Fairhill, Fairmount, Fisher, Flat Rock, Fort Mifflin, Fox Chase, Francis, Frankford, George's La.: Germantown, Girard, Godfrey, Grange, Greenwich, Haddington, Harrowgate, Hart, Haverford, Heston, Hog Island, Holme, Holmesburg, Krewstown, Lansdowne, Lardner, Lawndale, Lawnton, Leverington, Lindlev, Livezey, Logan, Manatawna, Manayunk, Manheim, Mantua, Martin (Martinsville), Martins Mill, Mayfair, Mechanicsville, Millbourne, Monasterv. Mt. Airy, Mt. Pleasant, Movamensing, Nice, Nicetown, Oak Lane av. (sic), Oakdale, Ocoontz, Olney, Overbrook, Oxford, Palmer, Paschall, Passyunk, Pelham, Pemberton, Philmont, Pittsville, Point Breeze, Powelton, Pulaski, Red Lion, Richmond, Rising Sun, Rittenhouse, Rowland, Roxborough, Rvers, Sandyford, Shackamaxon, Shawmont, Somerton, Somerville, Southwark, Spring Garden, Stenton, Tabor, Tacony, Tinicum, Tioga, Torresdale, Uber, Verree, Wakefield, Weccacoe, Westminster, Wheel Pump, Willow Grove, Wingohocking, Woodland, Wynnefield, Wynnewood, Wyoming. (Delaware av., Moreland av., and the three Penn streets, in Germantown, Frankford, and Northern Liberties, share their names with townships with which they are not connected.)

House Numbers in Kensington (Based on the account on the back of the Philadelphia Transportation Company map). "East-and-west" streets E. of Front st. and N. of York st. start numbering with 100 E. at Front st. and proceed: A st., 200 E.; B st., 300 E., etc., as far as Kensington av. Here the streets turn S. E. toward the Delaware, the house numbers jump to 1800 E., and proceed "east" from there. In the oblique section of upper Kensington, the "north-and-south" streets, such as Emerald, Amber, Memphis, Thompson, Richmond, run N. E., and take their numbers from the intersecting "east-west" streets. Above Ruan st., where Kensington av. ends at Frankford av., numbers jump to 1600 E. at Frankford av. This applies as far north as Cheltenham av. (2 squares N. of Bridge st., the terminus of the Frankford El). North of Cheltenham av. (in Wissinoming, Tacony, Mayfair, Holmesburg, Torresdale) numbers jump to 4000 E. at Frankford av. and continue E. from there.

In the small triangular section of old Kensington E. of Front st. and S. of Norris st., the east-west streets (E. Berks st., E. Montgomery av., E. Columbia av., etc.) also run S. E. Numbers on them are in reality a continuation of regular N. numbers, but are called E. numbers. They start at Beach st. with 900 (corresponding to Poplar st.) and instead of running E., they actually run N. W., increasing as they get further from the river. At Frankford av. these streets become "west" and start with No. 1, reaching 100 W. at Front st. and proceeding W. in regular fashion. Susquehanna av. crosses Norris st. at a slight angle, and is thus unique among Philadelphia streets in having two sets of E. numbers, running in opposite directions. One set runs from Beach st. (900 E.), N. W. to Norris st. (1600 E.), and one from Emerald st. (2000 E.) S. E. to Norris st. (2400 E.). From Laurel st. south, east-west streets start with No. 1 at Delaware av. and run W., reaching 100 W. at Front st., 200 W. at 2d st., etc.

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- POLITICAL DIVISIONS
OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1854
WITH SOME OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES
- A. THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
- B. DISTRICTS
1. SOUTHWARK
 2. NORTHERN LIBERTIES
 3. KENSINGTON
 4. SPRING GARDEN
 5. MOYAMENSING
 6. PENN. ('SOUTH PENN.')
 7. RICHMOND
 8. WEST PHILADELPHIA
 9. BELMONT
- C. BOROUGHES
1. GERMANTOWN
 2. FRANKFORD
 3. MANAYUNK
 4. BRIDGESBURG
 5. WHITE HALL
 6. ARAMINGO
- D. TOWNSHIPS
1. PASSYUNK
 2. BLOCKLEY
 3. KINGSESSING
 4. ROXBOROUGH
 5. GERMANTOWN
 6. BRISTOL
 7. OXFORD
 8. LOWER DUBLIN
 9. MORELAND
 10. UNINCORPORATED NORTHERN LIBERTIES
 11. BYBERRY
 12. PENN. ('NORTH PENN.')
 13. DELAWARE

WILLIAM BUCKE CAMPBELL, 1941

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